

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXIV, No. 2.

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*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*



Stewart Grain Co.'s 45,000 bu. Elevator at Grainfield, Kan.  
[For Description see page 55]



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.*

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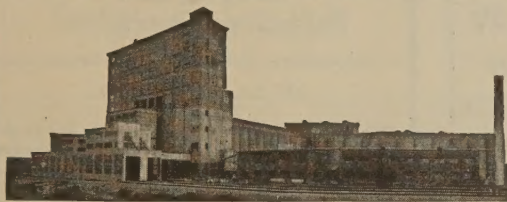
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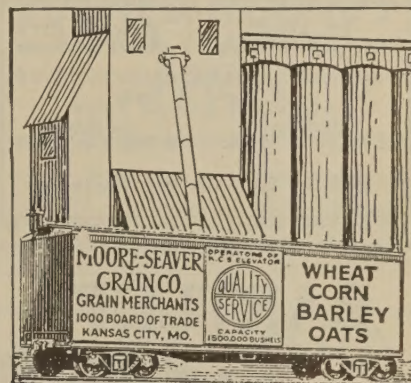
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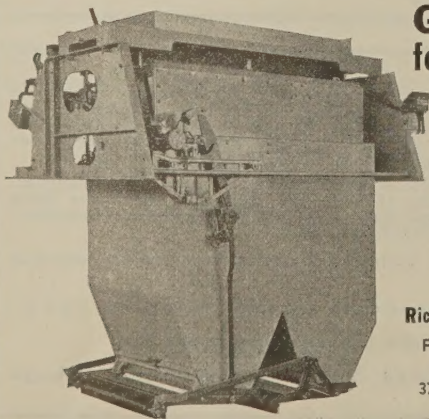
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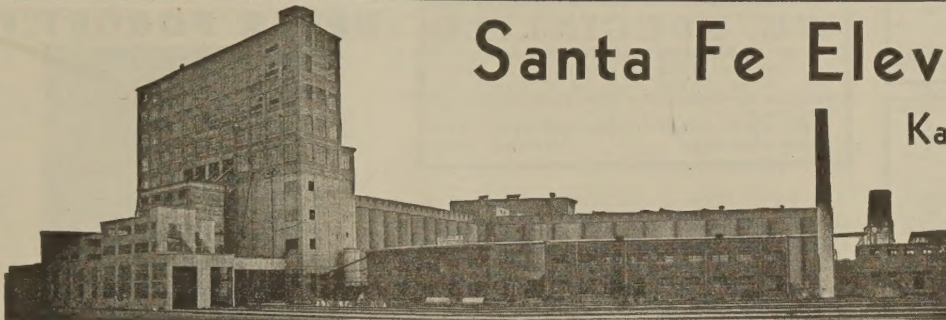
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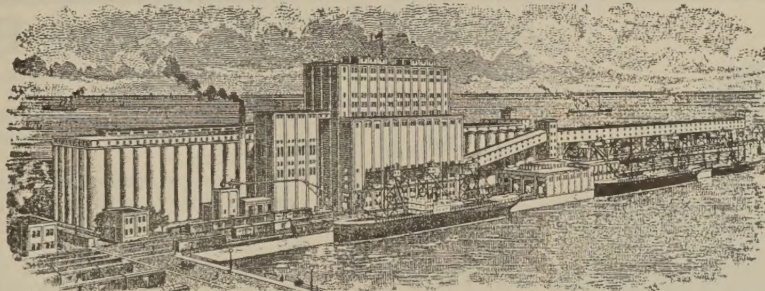
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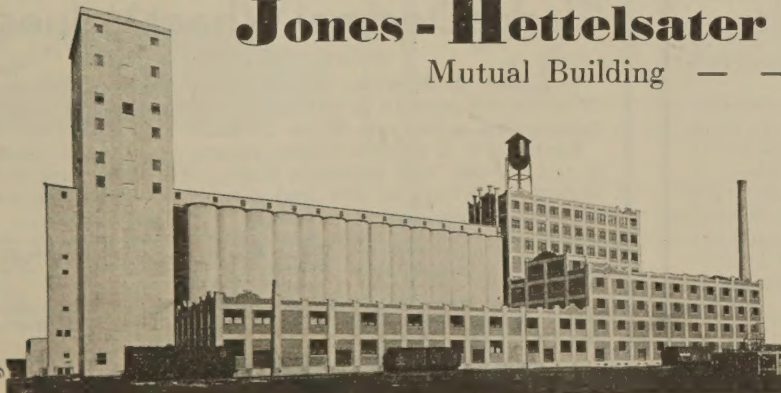
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### WE SPECIALIZE

in Modernizing Country Elevators  
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?

THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.  
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

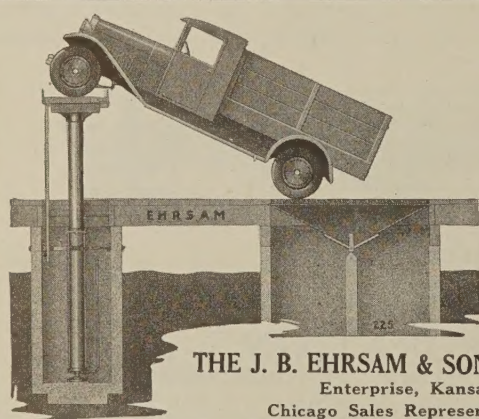
I have been a subscriber to and a reader of the Grain & Feed Journals since 1898, or for a period of 33 years, and have enjoyed its contents very much.—J. C. Pearson, Marshall, Okla.

I have been a subscriber and reader of the Journals for years. I get a lot of good out of it and it would be hard to get along without it. It brings a message twice each month that's worth waiting for.—O. Ivar Norden, mgr., Clay-Leahy Grain Co., Galva, Kan.

## EXPERIENCE SAYS SAFETY IS WORTH A LOT NEVER FORGET IT



NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL



### EHR SAM Pneumatic Dump—

Fast, Safe,  
Dependable.

Everything  
for the  
Country  
and Term-  
inal Ele-  
vator.

THE J. B. EHR SAM & SONS MFG. CO.

Enterprise, Kansas  
Chicago Sales Representative:  
W. H. Kent, 431 So. Dearborn St.

### Coal Sales Book For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 truck loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

This book is 10½x15¼ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with black cloth, and red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

### Grain Storage Receipts

Is designed to be used by elevator men in keeping record of grain stored for farmers.

The book is 3½x10½ inches, and contains 50 receipts and 50 stubs, on which are entered the essential facts regarding each lot of grain stored. It is intended that storage receipt shall be signed by buyer and given to farmer when grain is received, and cancelled when grain is bought by elevator man or delivered back to farmer. The laws of some states require the use of storage receipts. Elevator men who store will prevent misunderstandings, avoid disputes, lawsuits and losses by using such receipts. Order Form 4. Price, 70c, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 6 ounces.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

### Clark's Decimal Wheat Values

(Fourth Edition)

Is a book of 38 tables, which reduce any weight from 10 to 100,000 pounds to bushels of 60 lbs. and show the value at any price from 50 cts. to \$2.39.

Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Wheat Handler can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on linen ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$2, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**KANSAS**—Elevator and warehouse for sale with grinding and seed cleaning equipment; on Santa Fe track. H. A. Caton, Winfield, Kans.

**OKLAHOMA**—Elevator, flour, feed, coal, oil, gas and grease business for sale; money making business. C. C. Stephens, Walters, Okla.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**WESTERN IOWA**—Two elevators for sale, priced right; on main line C. B. & Q. Write 74B1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Illinois.

On the other end of the Journals "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

**OKLAHOMA**—12,000 bus. elevator and large warehouse for sale, located in eastern Oklahoma. For information write Mrs. A. J. Hargrave, Broken Arrow, Okla.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

**KANSAS**—Good 8,000 bu. elevator for sale; equipped with 10-h.p. electric motor; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; globe truck dump; one 15-ton Howe wagon scale with type register beam; good large office and 9 good coal and feed bins; good reason for selling. Write 73Y2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**MICHIGAN**—One 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Leonidas, Mich.; also one 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Athens, Mich., for sale. Both handling grain, seeds, beans, flour, onions, potatoes and feeds of all kinds, in good farming community. Bargains if taken at once—will sell one or both. Write Wolfe Grain Company, Shipshewana, Indiana.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**TEXAS**—Two grain elevators in same town for sale; one fireproof, 75,000 bus. capacity bulk grain; one iron clad frame, 30,000 bulk capacity; each has large warehouse; Richardson scale (automatic); Invincible clipper, No. 6; new feed grinder; No. 4 Joliet corn sheller; everything equipped with motor power; only elevators in town; best oat producing country in state; will sell for half value and give terms. Smith Grain Co., Gatesville, Tex.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WISCONSIN**—Flour, feed, coal, grinding and mixing, seed, tile, binder twine, steel post, wire, modern grocery, dwelling all for sale. Louis Carstens, R. 1, Manitowoc, Wis.

**ILLINOIS**—Complete feed plant in live town and good feeding area; no competition; good ingredient business; bargain. Write for full details to 74A1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## SITUATION WANTED

**POSITION** wanted as manager of elevator; grain buying for mill; or bookkeeping; 15 years' experience handling grain, feed and sidelines; will consider any state; furnish best references; will make personal interview. Write 73Y3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## POPCORN WANTED

**POPCORN**  
We buy ear or shelled, new or old crop, any quantity, all varieties. Send samples. Prunty Seed & Grain Co., 14 S. 1st St., St. Louis, Missouri.

**WANT ADS WORK WONDERS**  
They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

**Two Railroad Claim Books** for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

**Memo of Agreement**—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

**Gold Bricks of Speculation**, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special." All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated  
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## What have you?

**FOR SALE**  
An Elevator  
Machinery  
Seeds

## Do you want?

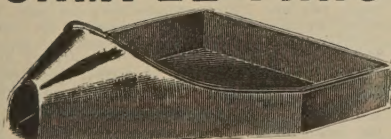
An Elevator  
Machinery  
Position  
Partner  
Seeds  
Help

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED  
CHICAGO, ILL.

readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

## SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.  
Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## KEEP POSTED

GRAIN  
& FEED JOURNALS  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

**Gentlemen:**—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....



## MACHINES FOR SALE

**HAMMER MILL**—30 to 40-h.p. almost new. 73Z4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HOWELL CORN** Cracker and Grader for sale. Math. Braun Company, Wahpeton North Dak.

**CORN CRUSHER** & Feeder—used short time; like new. 73Z1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**ROLLER MILL** 9x12 Monarch; 3 pr. high. Write 73Z2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ONE NO. 1821 CARTER** Disc Separator for sale in good condition. Box 104, Kansas City, Mo.

**J. B. HAMMER MILL** for sale, 40-h.p. motor; texrope drive; in A-1 condition. Dan S. Zehr, Mackinaw, Ill.

**FEED MIXER**—One ton—guaranteed good running order; has motor; feeds at floor level. 73Z3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CRACKED CORN** machine—grader, aspirator; used very little; polishes, ton per hr. Write 73Z7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ONE 22" MONARCH BALL** Bearing Attrition Mill for sale complete with belts, shafting, drive pulleys, etc. Also one 40-h.p. Fairbanks Oil Engine in perfect condition. Reasonable. Ware & Rice, Box 142, W. Farmington, Ohio.

**PRACTICALLY NEW** Sprout, Waldron attrition mill for sale; fully equipped with cleaner, Westinghouse motor and blower; ready to run; will sacrifice. For particulars address Barney Popcorn Co., St. James, Minn.

**WANTED**—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

## NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Vita Cereal Mill; 1 N&M 3 Roll Mill; 9x18 3 pr. high N&M Roll. Some belt driven attrition mills; cold molasses mixer; 99% new corn cutter; corn cutter; grader and sacker; corn cracker and polisher; cob crushers; Union Iron Works corn sheller; pulleys; shafting; hangers; elevators; 1,000 lb. Eureka mixer; scales; water wheels; No. 9 clipper cleaner; No. 3 Monitor cleaner; No. 6 tri-screen Invincible receiving separator; a Clark power shovel; 25 bbl. Midget mill; 1 4 bu. Richardson receiving scale; 1 Blue Print Machine. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**MOTORS**—Bankrupt stock at lowest prices. 73Z8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**HALF TON** Feed Mixer cheap for cash. 73Z5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**60-H.P. NO. 3** Gruendler Hammer Mill. A-1 condition. 73Z9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**HOLT OATS HULLER** and V-Drive—guaranteed. 73Z6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**ELEVATOR MACHINERY**—Two 80-foot 12-inch belts with 10x5 cups, complete with head pulley and boots, Victor No. 1 sheller, Stone buhr grinder, 20-hp. Fairbanks-Morse oil engine, No. 16 clipper seed cleaner, 4 wagon dumps, pulleys, hangers, line shafting, etc. We buy and take down elevators, what have you? S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kans.

## ENGINES FOR SALE

**35-H.P. OHIO GAS** and gasoline engine for sale cheap; no use for same, using motors. Teegardin-Cook Grain Co., Mt. Sterling, Ohio.

**ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price** engine which is not in use, and which you wish to sell will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

## MACHINES WANTED

**ONE GOOD USED** Corn Cob Crusher wanted. Write Nappanee Milling Co., Nappanee, Ind.

**A THREE PAIR** Roll 9x24 or 9x30 wanted, also a 2 pr. high the same size; also Union Special bag closing machine. Write 74B10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED AT ONCE**—10-ton motor truck scale, 18 ft. platform; 20" ball bearing belt driven attrition mill; 750 bu. receiving separator; 3-ton cracked corn grader; grinder for corn cutter knives; horizontal batch mixers; Ellis molasses mixers; bag sewing machines. Write 74B9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

**Wagon Loads Received.** A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

**Receiving and Stock Book** for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

**Scale Ticket Copying Book** contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

**Grain Scale Book**, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10¼x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

**Grain Receiving Register** is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

**Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book**, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

**Grain Receiving Ledger**, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

**Form 43XX** contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.  
Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

## Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets of form shown, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 ins. **Order Form 62. Price, \$1.35, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.**

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

**Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated**

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

_____19			
Bought of _____			
Load of _____			
Price _____	Per Cwt.	Gross _____	Lbs.
Price _____	Per Bu.	Tare _____	Lbs.
Driver _____	on. off.	Net _____	Lbs.
		Net _____	Bu.
			Weigher.

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JANUARY 23, 1935

IS THE Country Elevator Code being enforced in your territory? Why not?

WHILE the Sec'y of Agriculture is debating what tax to levy instead of the present processing tax let him consider a tax on the excess produced.

THE 1935 crop of wheat will doubtless be much larger than for the last two years because many new acres are now seeded to winter wheat although they have not been used for wheat growing for years.

RESTORATION of the dollar to its former gold value, seen as a possible outcome of the Supreme Court litigation, would raise the dollar in foreign exchange and greatly facilitate imports of oats, rye, corn and flaxseed.

UNTIL the U. S. Supreme Court finally decides the gold clause case you will remain in suspense as to the purchasing power of that dollar in your pocket. What the country needs more than anything else at present is a stabilized dollar and a balanced budget.

BY YELLING for restriction on trading in futures at Winnipeg the manager of the Canadian pool simply advertises the fact that his load of wheat is getting too heavy to carry.

THE LOW GERMINATION of much of the seed corn now available for planting offers a splendid opportunity for country elevator operators to render their farmer patrons a real service. In fact, several country buyers are now conducting germination tests of ear corn left by their farmer patrons and thereby insuring a large yield of better corn from the next planting.

A VINCENT, IA., elevator company which employed local help to transfer a heavy scale from freight depot to elevator, is now being sued for \$5,000 damages because scale frame fell from truck and injured man engaged to move it. Insurance protecting owner against liability for injuries resulting from such accidents would not be near as expensive as the resulting lawsuit.

GRAIN DEALERS who recognize the personal advantage of supplying their farmer patrons with clean plump seed free from weed seeds, are now canvassing their farmer patrons to learn the kind of seed wanted for spring planting because they fully realize that the better the seed they supply their patrons, the higher grade of grain patrons will tender them when the new crop is harvested.

TRUCKERS who have been paying farmers in the vicinity of Colony, Kan., over the market for corn were detected unloading hidden stones from their trucks on their way to get a load of corn. Of course they obtained a ticket showing the tare weight from a local merchant as it would help to win the confidence of the farmer. If all owners of truck scales would charge a dollar a draft they would discourage some of these itinerant sharpers.

FINDINGS of the Commission appointed by the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n will be awaited with interest. This impartial investigating body has no partisan interests to serve. It is not sponsored by the agitators in the Farm Bureau who have been riding the backs of the farmers for years past. The Commission is welcoming information from any source that bears on the problem before it, which is, What are the forces preventing the farmer from getting a fair price for his crops?

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who extinguish fires in their incipency should hesitate to gloat over their success until at least 48 hours has elapsed. Two elevators which operators thought they had saved from the flames, recently were in ashes the next morning because the operators went home believing there was no further danger of fire, because they had extinguished it. In the days before elevators were protected against lightning, fires started by lightning often broke out anew hours after the building was struck. The average elevator has so many open spaces it is possible for fire to smoulder for hours without being discovered, so it behooves owners to keep a vigilant watch over their property whenever they succeed in "extinguishing" a fire lest the same fire break out anew and destroy the plant.

MISGUIDED law makers of Canada and U. S. A. are driving future traders to the Liverpool Corn Exchange which is free from unreasonable restrictions and regulations. The Liverpool Exchange enjoyed a greatly increased trade in futures last year while the volume of trade on North American grain exchanges showed a marked reduction. Taxing and limiting the trades of venturesome speculators may give employment to a lot of bureaucrats, but it has not and will not help the grain markets or the producers.

OWNERS OF SEALED corn are learning to their sorrow that nomadic truckers do not hesitate to steal cribbed corn and offer it for sale at distant points. In fact, elevator operators in some sections are taking every precaution to trace the origin of each load of corn offered for sale by unknown truckers. One trucker who was about to unload at a Saybrook, Ill., elevator last week discovered that he was being tracked, so dumped his load and escaped before the arrival of officers. The elevator man who buys stolen grain is courting trouble.

TERMINAL elevator storage charges are declared excessive by the secretary of agriculture in promoting his ever normal granary idea. Operators of elevators at the terminal markets do not have to go far for material to refute this false allegation. Only a few months ago the co-ordinator of railroads brought out an elaborate plan to unify the operation of the railroad owned terminal elevators, and the sole ground for so doing was that the elevators were not earning enough storage charges. Even bureaucrats get their wires crossed occasionally.

HERE'S A NEW TRICK watchful grain dealers everywhere will fall for soon. Merchants as a rule consider a certified check as good as cash. Taking advantage of this prevailing conviction, sharpers are "certifying" their forged checks and thereby obtaining some goods as well as considerable cash in change. As a rule these fakirs appear after banking hours so it is not always easy to learn of check's value. Of course, no wide awake grain man will fall for this latest swindle, but it is well to keep on guard when dealing with strangers.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who store wheat for patrons, owe it to themselves and their patrons to keep all stored wheat insured, and thereby protect themselves against suits for losses in case elevator is burned. Storage charges should be made high enough to cover all expenses, as well as compensate the elevator owner for the use of his facilities. A Pocasset, Okla., elevator is being sued by six patrons for the value of 6471 bushels of wheat stored in the elevator. It seems that there was no definite understanding regarding the liability of the elevator company in case of fire, so the business is handicapped with attachments and garnishments that puts it out of business. One peculiar feature of this controversy is that all of the farmers suing the company hold stock in the company. A storage receipt clearly stipulating the service and limiting the liability of the elevator company would have saved all of this expense.



### Just Another Buro

For several years now we have had the Buro of Agricultural Economics. Altho the work of a buro of economics should embrace marketing, it was announced Jan. 21 that a new buro is being created to be known as the division of marketing research.

The chief of the Buro of Economics declares that "many present marketing facilities and methods are uneconomic and inadequate." In other words, the business methods which by 1929 had raised the United States to the pinnacle of prosperity and given its population the highest standard of living are deserving of no praise for that wonderful achievement. The methods of trading in grain for future delivery, whereby speculators as a class realize no profit from their assumption of risk but actually pay for the privilege, in losses suffered, have cut down the margin of cost of handling grain between producer and consumer to less than that required to move any other agricultural product, but are ignored or criticized by the bureaucrats.

It is safe to predict in advance that nothing good will come of the new buro. Those employed in it at the expense of the taxpayers may find business methods thoroly efficient, but if so will conceal the fact. To admit that marketing is efficient would destroy all reason for continuing their buro. To make their jobs secure they must engage in destructive criticism. If marketing must be investigated again, then entrust the job to the Commerce Department.

### Wheat Production Control

Judging from the propaganda being disseminated by the bureaucrats directly engaged in supervising the allotment of wheat acreage and the control of wheat production, as well as the county agents and different field men employed in checking up the acreage planted and the crops produced, the control program will be continued for at least another year unless, of course, some rebellious miller goes into the courts and secures a decision against the collection of processing taxes.

It is doubtful if the field forces of the A. A. A. can induce alert wheat growers to favor the continuation of the processing tax, and when we consider the reduced production of other countries, there seems no excuse whatever in even considering a reduced acreage of wheat for the U. S. A.

In the past, whenever American wheat growers were blest with a bountiful crop, the hustling exporters readily found a market for the surplus, and we feel certain would do so again even though the restrictions and limitations of importing countries are continued.

Our imports of wheat during the present crop year of 1934-35 will exceed the amount imported any previous year of this century, and the conviction of many statisticians is that our carry over July 1st will be exceedingly small because so much of our stock of wheat will have been fed to animals. While the season for sowing spring wheat is not far away, we cannot be sure of producing a surplus until that crop has been harvested, so the threatened limitation of production by the A. A. A. before we know there will be a surplus seems decidedly premature.

### Canada Under the Spotlight

Unwillingly the Canadian government is being forced to the front of the wheat marketing stage where the spotlights of the wheat buyers of the entire world are being focused upon its back-breaking burden—taken over from Canada's famous Wheat Pool.

The questions of the hour are not: is he going to drop it? but How is he going to drop it, and when is he going to drop it?

Will the pegged price be withdrawn at one stroke, or will it be let down gradually a few cents per day?

By mere weight of the cash load alone will the price of cash wheat part company with the pegged futures, making the future quotations meaningless?

Have the English millers any influence with their own government? Has Downing street intimated to Ottawa that the 6-cents preference is incompatible with artificial price pegging?

Will the Dominion assess its few taxpayers in manufacturing industry an enormous sum of money to pay a bonus of 15 cents per bushel on wheat exported?

The United States at one time had the spotlights focused on its Federal Farm Board while approaching its inglorious end. Wheat buyers the world over rejoiced when the Farm Board let go after finding a \$500,000,000 revolving fund inadequate.

Since the great war, Germany, Argentina and France in turn have essayed artificial control of the price of wheat, the indispensable bread of the masses. The complete breakdown of the French wheat control is so recent as to be fresh in our memory. It was preceded by fraud and bootlegging of wheat and total disregard of the law.

Disaster has so invariably dogged the footsteps of those who would make dear the bread of the people it seems there must be a curse upon them. The Congress and its A.A.A. sought to add 30 cents to the price of wheat and bread in the United States and forthwith the wheat area was stricken by an unprecedented drouth.

Returning to Canada we find that country a bigger menace to world prices than even the United States or Russia ever was. For six years before the war Canada furnished only 15 per cent of the world's wheat and flour exports. Acreage expansion increased her weight in the world's wheat trade to 42 per cent in the years 1925 to 1929, at the same time that Argentina increased her proportion from 15 per cent to 22 per cent.

As the largest proportionate exporter it is apparent that the Dominion is in no position to accumulate stocks of wheat to be held indefinitely. To do so is a suicidal policy. In our own Pacific Northwest we see upon a small scale all the disadvantages of holding wheat off the market in an area naturally dependent upon exports for an outlet. Oregon and Washington emissaries have been crying in vain for relief on the doorsteps of the nation's capitol.

### Grain Merchants Continue to Protest

The new wheat grades adopted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for governing the classifying of grain throughout the land continues to meet with opposition from wheat handlers of long experience but the dictators in charge of this Bureau of the Government do not seem disposed to heed the suggestions nor recommendations of the merchants directly affected by the rules.

Grain is classified primarily to promote commerce and to give higher compensation to the producers of the better qualities of grain. The manufacturers who are directly interested in buying grain of first quality are interested in having clear, simple, concise rules that will insure buyers of the better grades getting grain which will produce high quality products. Unless these rules are drafted so as to facilitate and expedite the classifying of grains by all handlers, then the rules retard rather than facilitate the marketing of the growers' grain.

Nearly every existing organization of grain dealers has protested against the changes made last July, still the Agricultural Department dictators chose to ignore every recommendation made. If experience in handling grain is of any value, then the recommendations of these men who have spent a lifetime in the business should be given every consideration. It is to be hoped that grain trade organizations will continue to protest against the changes which are a handicap rather than a help to marketing the farmers' crops.

THE INCOMES of agriculturists, processors and handlers of farm products is to be investigated if a resolution introduced recently by Senator Wheeler of Montana receives the approval of the Committee on Agriculture. Further meddling with the farmers and the handlers of their products will not help anyone but the bureaucrats engaged in collecting the useless information.

## GRATITUDE

We give much blame, and it may be well. Let us give a little more gratitude, and it will be better for the world. For the world wants kindness more than harshness. We have so short a time to live, let us feel and give all the gratitude we can.

Stopford Brooke.



# Multiple Code Assessments for Country Elevator Operators

Country elevator operators handling side lines and especially coal, thought they had a real problem thrust upon them when the N. I. R. B. decided they must pay the tonnage assessment of the Retail Solid Fuel Industry, but now they are confronted with even a more perplexing problem in the new order of the N. I. R. B. which requires all retailers to pay assessments based upon the total volume of retail sales.

If the country elevator operator was confused before, this latest ruling has surely not helped to clarify the regulations under which the average country elevator operator must conduct his side line business. So it is perfectly natural that the Country Grain Elevator Code Authority should object to the new regulations and petition the N. I. R. B. for light on this latest unreasonable taxation of the country elevator operator. We feel certain every elevator man handling sidelines will subscribe to the following petition wholeheartedly:

## A Petition

To the National Industrial Recovery Administration.

From the National Code Authority for the Country Grain Elevator Industry (A. A. A. Code No. 14).

I

A petition from the Country Grain Elevator Industry for an interpretation of Executive Order No. X-131; with a statement of the effects of any attempt to apply that order, in its strictest terms, to the industry.

This petition is presented after this Code Authority has carefully examined Executive Order No. X-131 and after the possible effect of such order upon the Country Grain Elevator Industry has been discussed with many members of the industry, and with officials of the National Industrial Recovery Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington.

This petition is presented in conformity with the final paragraph of Executive Order X-131, which permits an industry to "show cause" why such order should not be applied.

II

This petition is presented, together with statements on the following points:

1. That 90 per cent or more of the total business of the average country grain elevator is non-retail business.

2. That the major business of the country grain elevator can hardly be classified as wholesale business, but is more in the nature of "service" business.

3. That of the less than 10 per cent of the total business represented by retail side-lines, perhaps 75 per cent or more of such retail business is, NOT in competition with other established retail businesses.

4. That the retail business of the average elevator, while constituting less than 10 per cent of the total business, is divided among many retail items or lines in each elevator, and that these lines or items vary widely by towns and by areas.

5. That the code of fair competition for the Country Grain Elevator Industry does not include provisions for price determination or "fixing," and that increased costs to the elevator operator must be passed on to the farmer who markets grain.

III

## The Country Grain Elevator Industry:

Includes some 10,000 elevators with some 20,000 employees, doing an annual business of approximately \$1,500,000,000.

The country grain elevator industry includes those assemblers of grain who normally purchase or assemble grain in the surplus producing areas, direct from farmers, and market that

grain after grading, cleaning, etc. It does not include those elevators at terminal markets commonly called terminal elevators.

Of the total number of elevators, more than 26 per cent are owned and operated by farmers themselves, this 26 per cent of number of elevators handling more than 40 per cent of the total volume of elevator business. (p. 15, "Distribution of Grain," 15th Census, Agricultural Commodities Series publication.)

It is believed that more than 90 per cent of the elevators are distinctly outside of urban trade areas. (Towns of 2,500 or more population.) It is rather distinctly a business of the rural districts and, to considerable extent, conducted by the farmers themselves.

IV

## The Country Elevator Code:

In the spring of 1933, the country elevator industry, which had never been organized into any semblance of a national organization, expressed through various individuals and groups a desire to cooperate with the National Industrial Recovery Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in a program of national recovery. Members of the industry were encouraged by the A. A. A. to prepare and submit a code of fair competition.

In the summer of 1933, some 50 elevator associations and groups, representing all parts of the surplus grain producing areas and upwards of 75 per cent of the entire industry, met and formed the National Federation of Country Grain Elevator Associations. The Federation had no other purpose than cooperation in the formation and presentation of the Code of Fair Competition. It provided for no jobs, no salaries, no elaborate office overhead. It elected a committee of seven to further code preparation.

During the conferences necessitated by preparation of the code, the code committee was asked by hundreds of its supporting members concerning possibility of multiple assessments. The code committee was assured by both N. R. A. and A. A. A. representatives at the time that the policy was for a single assessment against any industry, that assessment to cover its major line only.

At the same time, the code committee was assured in writing by both N. R. A. and A. A. A. that its pre-code expenses could be allowed. It was published widely to the trade throughout the United States that there would be but one major line assessment, that this major line assessment would be kept to the minimum figure consistent with fair enforcement, and that individuals and associations who were called upon to carry expenses of pre-code work would be reimbursed.

The code for the Country Grain Elevator Industry was signed by the President on May 8, 1934, and went into effect May 21, 1934. The completion of the code came after many months of delay that, to the elevator industry and its code committee, seemed needless. It was put into effect too late to allow the Code Authority to function during the grain crop movement of 1934. The delay without question killed much of the enthusiasm for and cooperation in code work that the industry members had shown previously. In spite of the disappointing delays, the Code Authority was elected by the industry on May 28, 1934, and began to function on the same day. Its budget, originally presented for \$30,000, was approved for only \$26,000 when the N. R. A. refused at the last to allow pre-code expenses. The assessment was set at three dollars per unit of the industry.

Almost immediately after the Code Authority began to function, it heard "on the street" that the Retail Solid Fuel Industry had been accorded the right to assess grain elevators handling retail coal as a side-line. This exemption

from X-36 was granted to the solid fuel industry without opportunity to the grain elevator industry to be heard. The elevator industry protested, in numbers of individual cases and through its code authority. A rehearing was granted, but the country elevators were denied the relief applied for, and an official order was sent to us without any explanation of the causes that impelled the order.

The country grain elevator industry was virtually in rebellion against the order. They had been assured of freedom from "nuisance assessments," yet they now were called upon to pay a side-line assessment that averaged almost three times the amount of their principal line assessment.

The Country Grain Elevator Industry Code Authority sent a committee of three to Washington, D. C., to confer with the Code Authority of the Retail Solid Fuel Industry, seeking a compromise on the dangerous assessment ruling and some modification that would prevent wholesale protest from the elevator industry. This committee arrived in Washington, D. C., the same morning that Order X-131 was issued.

V

## Application of Order X-131:

The effect of Order X-131, if applied to the country grain elevator industry, would be again to increase greatly the amount of assessment necessary to be paid upon its small volume of retail side-lines.

It would require retail assessments far in excess of the assessment for the principal business of the elevator, and would impose these heavy side-line assessments in a great many points where elevators are not in competition with typical establishments handling these same side lines.

It would make the figuring of code assessment liability as confusing as an astronomical problem to hundreds of these isolated elevators.

Without intending any hint of a threat, this Code Authority expresses a belief that the strict application of Order X-131 to the Country Grain Elevator Industry would result in widespread non-compliance and would jeopardize the chance of successful cooperation in enforcement of the country elevator code provisions. Non-compliance, we believe, would not come through unpatriotic or inimical attitude of the elevators, but through the impracticability of the order itself.

VI

## Discussion of the Five Points Listed Under Part II:

1. More than 90 per cent of the total business of the average country grain elevator is NON-retail business. This is supported by figures from the 1930 census, as published in the bulletin "Distribution of Grain," Agricultural Commodity Series. The industry as a whole is distinctly not in the competitive retail business.

2. While something less than 10 per cent of the elevator business is distinctly defined as retail business, the other 90 per cent is not even classified as wholesale business, but rather as a service business. A large portion of the income of the country elevator comes from the services rendered (storage charges, handling charges, loading charges, re-delivery charges, etc.). In most of the surplus producing grain states, elaborate state laws govern the service charges and service functions of the country elevator. It is a recognized service business. The elevator operator does not consider himself either a wholesaler or retailer; he is an assembler of grain; he is in an anomalous position as far as definition is concerned between retail and wholesale business.

3. The country grain elevator industry is



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Suspects Claims Are Exaggerated

*Grain & Feed Journals:* If following the advice of a market forecaster results in 31 profitable trades out of a total of 38, how can the wise soothsayer afford to dispose of his wisdom? With only six losses in a year's trading the market analyst should be convinced that he can now foretell the future prices of commodities with "mathematical accuracy."

If these wise forecasters can make so many profitable trades in a year they are foolish to part with any of their valuable knowledge of market factors or influences. They would find more profit in backing their convictions with a little of their own cash.—I. Wunder, Lookout, Ill.

### Taking Evidence on Charges Against Thos. Howell

John C. Burke, a referee, began the taking of testimony at Chicago Jan. 14 against Thomas M. Howell, charged by the Grain Futures Administration with running a squeeze in July corn in 1931. L. F. Tierney, government attorney presenting the facts on which the prosecution relies.

Edward R. Adams represented Mr. Howell as attorney.

Mr. Howell had bought 8,500,000 bus. of corn for July delivery and the price advanced from 57½ to 72½ cents. Mr. Adams asked "Did he not perform a public service in lifting prices from close to the lowest point in nine years?"

Louis Gallup, manager of the cash grain department of the Norris Grain Co., described shipments of corn made by Howell out of Chicago on lake steamers. He said that on July 14, 214,824 bus. were shipped on the steamer McFarland; on July 17, 207,399 bus. on the Schneider, and on July 28, 280,000 on the Perseus. All shipments were made in the name of account 75.

The government introduced in its evidence the profits alleged to have been made by Howell and the various accounts he controlled during the corn deals, which took place in the summer of 1931. The total profit reported was \$270,214, divided as follows: Arthur de Cordova, \$44,728; Kelly Butler, \$46,872; Frank Bliss, \$44,759; R. N. Meyer, \$11,535; R. N. Meyer, \$11,561; J. R. Meyer, \$11,561; T. M. Howell, \$8,171; Arthur de Cordova, \$29,779; the Barrington Co., \$11,379; Mrs. T. M. Howell, \$29,035, and Helen M. Howell, \$32,391. There were two of the above accounts which involved two grain houses.

The Howell defense contends he began buying corn around 60 cents a bushel in April and that from that time up to July 15 there were only a few days when Howell could have disposed of his holdings and come out even, providing the market would have been able to take the large amount of grain such an operation would have entailed. The defense says the responsibility for the sensational rise rests with the shorts who did not go into the country to get corn to deliver.

The defense contends that he actually lost as a result of his transactions, one attorney remarking that the huge amount of cash grain that fell into his hands proved to be a "dead horse."

Attorney Adams declared the support that Mr. Howell lent to the market helped the

farmer. He lost \$1,250,000 in operations, taking delivery of 8,500,000 bus. of cash corn.

The application by Mr. Howell to the District of Columbia Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Grain Futures Commission from proceeding against him was denied Jan. 13 by Judge Adkins.

### Hearing on Cutten Charges

For two hours Jan. 12 the grain futures commission consisting of Attorney General Cummings, Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace and Sec'y of Commerce Roper heard argument on the charges that Arthur W. Cutten of Chicago had violated the Grain Future Act by failing to report his transactions to the Grain Futures Administration.

Orville J. Taylor, attorney for Cutten, denied that the Commission could act as both complainant and judge, Sec'y Wallace having signed the complaint, and declared the hearing violates the constitutional provision for right to trial by jury, as well as that against taking property without due process of law.

The allegations by the government attorney, Tierney, are that Cutten reported himself 600,000 bus long on May wheat, whereas investigation by the futures administration showed him 3,700,000 bus short. On June 21, 1930, Tierney continued, it was discovered that Cutten was short 3,675,000 bus of September wheat and 3,250,000 bus of December wheat, and yet no reports were made to the administration.

Tierney said Cutten succeeded in keeping his transactions under cover by trading in 36 accounts and keeping each below the regulation 500,000 bus, while guaranteeing them in writing.

"He did not carry all of this on alone. He had the help of every firm with which he dealt. We are satisfied that he attempted to manipulate the market with these 36 accounts. He wasn't merely playing hide and seek with the government.

"At one time he had short commitments of 7,525,000 bus under his control, and that was 20 per cent of the traded volume."

### De-Bunking the Processing Tax

The corn-hog producer is paying his own bill in the adjustment program, according to G. S. Shepherd of the agricultural economics department of Iowa State College.

Following a study completed last summer Mr. Shepherd concluded that the packer was not paying the processing tax, because his margin of profit has continued substantially the same since before the processing tax went into effect. He also showed that the consumer was not paying the processing tax and that the farmer was paying it in the reduced market prices for hogs.

Since then Mr. Shepherd has shown that the retailer is not absorbing any of the tax since his margin of profit also has continued substantially the same as before the tax went into effect. He has also shown by statistical study based on the influence of supply and demand on price that the farmer is paying the tax. In other words, Mr. Shepherd finds that the processing tax must be added to the amount the farmer receives for his hogs on the market before the price obtained is as high as should exist under present conditions.

### Legislation at Washington

Senator Copeland has introduced his food and drug bill, S5.

H. R. 2036 by Rep. Knutson would embargo imports of rye.

A bill has been prepared for the control of wheat by the Bankhead cotton plan.

Massingdale of Oklahoma has introduced a bill to secure for farmers the cost of production.

H. R. 2039 by Knutson authorizes the Sec'y of Agriculture to buy 500,000,000 bus. of grain and to build elevators, to store a famine reserve.

Senator McCarran of Nevada, has introduced S. 344, to limit length of trains to seventy cars.

Rep. Kvale has introduced H. J. Res. 55 giving Congress power to regulate the production and marketing of commodities.

Burdick of North Dakota has introduced a bill providing for the cancellation of government seed and feed loans.

Repeal of the N. I. R. Act is provided for in a resolution introduced by Senator Schall of Minnesota. He asks: Why wait for the court to declare it unconstitutional?

Investigation of the F. E. R. Act is asked by Representative Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota, who declares feed was withheld from distress cattle raisers because of restrictions.

Sec'y Wallace said Jan. 9 that provision might be made in proposed amendments to the A. A. Act for payment to farmers in commodities instead of cash for reducing production.

Bureaucrats in the A. A. A. are reported now to have abandoned their plans to press for legislation to give them power to limit acreage of non-basic crops in contracts for basic commodities.

The Jones Bill, H. R. 3009, changes the name of the Grain Futures Act to Commodity Exchange Act, and contains a new section 4a authorizing the Commission to fix limits on trading by any person.

Rep. Massingale has introduced H. R. 1407 prohibiting persons not licensed by the Sec'y of Agriculture from dealing in agricultural products and authorizing the sec'y to place an embargo on imports.

Rep. Mead has introduced H. R. 90 providing that when a shipment of grain from and to points at which there is no licensed inspector passes through an inspection point en route it shall be officially inspected. H. R. 1985 by Andrews is similar.

Senator King, of Utah, has introduced S. 394, a bill to regulate the transportation of passengers and property in interstate and foreign commerce by motor carriers operating on the public highways thru the Interstate Commerce Commission and the state commissions as proposed heretofore.

Rep. Eicher of Iowa has introduced a bill to guarantee farmers cost of production plus a profit, by fixing prices at home to the domestic consumer while exporting the surplus for sale at a sacrifice. Logically this policy would raise the cost of living in the United States and its manufacturers would be forced out of foreign markets.

Senator Russell, of Georgia, has submitted a concurrent resolution, No. 6, declaring it to be the sense of Congress that, in the administration of the interstate commerce act, it would be to the best interests of the people of the United States to have a uniform scale of transportation rates on a mileage basis that would apply equally in all sections of the country. The resolution was referred to the Senate interstate commerce committee.

The N. I. R. B., it was disclosed Jan. 15, had reported to the president, but without recommending which course to adopt with the N. R. A. One plan is to make the N. R. A. perma-



nent with voluntary trade practice regulations and compulsory wage control. One plan is to extend the N. I. R. A. for a limited time, and the third course is to amend the N. I. R. A.

The Farm Bureau's legislative program was heard Jan. 15 by Pres. Roosevelt. They backed Sec'y Wallace's proposed amendments to the A. A. A. act to strengthen government control in marketing agreements. One of these amendments prescribes government licensing of producers for the enforcement of marketing agreements, carrying with it the power to examine the books of packers, millers, and other processors. Increased "recognition and encouragement of cooperatives" is asked for the purpose of strengthening and broadening the operations of the Farmers National Grain Corporation. Other recommendations include more stringent regulation of packers and stockyards, greater control of speculation on commodity exchanges, excise taxes on starches and blackstrap molasses for distilling.

**Admitting** the superior quality of North American wheat, we cannot but feel that the North American market positions are unsound at prevailing tremendous premiums relatively to world values, particularly in view of the surpluses present and prospective in the United States and Canada. Accordingly we continue to anticipate lower prices.—W. E. Danley of Sutro Bros. & Co.

## Soybeans for Flour

By JOHN M. EVVARD,

Formerly Chief in Nutrition, Iowa Exp. Sta.

Soybean flour, milled from selected soybean seed, is coming into wider use each succeeding year. This flour made from soybeans is used in the development of new bread baking blends, supplementing the wheat flour. Soya flour provides a desirable constituent for certain candies, and is also used as a sausage building ingredient in so called "cereal sausage." Soybean flour is to be found in some excellent kinds of meat loaves, certain potted meat formulas, special frankfurters, appropriate bolognas, particularly Braunsweiler smoked liver type sausage, and in many other food products marketed to-day.

Widespread "national" appreciation of the soybean and products derived from it, as highly acceptable human food is not new in the world's history. In China, for instance, the soybean and its food derivatives are more universally used than the products from any other plant, excepting possibly the tea plants which provide the leaves for the steeping of the favorite oriental table and family beverage. Since the Chinese people consume very little meat, mostly pork and poultry, and have practically no cow's milk, the highly nutritious and efficient balancing proteins of the soybean are efficiently utilized for human food.

Soybean flour is exceptionally rich in high quality proteins, the kind that balance up the wheat, other cereals, corn and potatoes in the average diet. A pound of soybean flour, costing only a few cents, supplies over twice as much nutritionally acceptable protein as a similar weight of lean round beef steak. Whereas smoked lean ham carries about 20% protein, soybean flour provides approximately 45%. Since wheat flour of quality grade contains only from 10 to 13% protein it would take practically four pounds of this cereal flour to provide as much of the highly essential protein as is carried in a single pound of soybean flour.

In North China, soybeans are used in the diet as a balancer for the large amount of wheat consumed; however, in southern China where rice is so abundantly grown and consumed, the soybean is likewise used as a nutritionally efficient dietary adjunct. The aggressive Japanese are staunch advocates of the high value of the soybean for human nutrition.

In the years before us, the tasty flour and palatable oil yielded by the soybean are going to be eaten in vastly increased quantity by the people of the Western Hemisphere and particularly by the children, old and young, of Uncle Sam.

## Elevator Men Discuss Grades; Inspect Moisture Meter

By W. T. HUSBAND

Technicalities of grain grades were explained to the 48 elevator superintendents and assistants present at the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago members of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, held in the Board of Trade on Jan. 14, with members of the Cash Grain Ass'n.

W. T. HUSBAND of E. R. Bacon Grain Co., district sec'y, called the meeting to order, introducing Frank Byrnes of Rosenbaum's Northwestern Elevator, the general chairman of the district.

LEWIS T. SAYRE, well-known sec'y of Rosenbaum Grain Corp., and a director of the Chicago Board of Trade, introduced this broad subject and presented many of the confusing grading ramifications.

C. L. CANNON, federal grain supervisor, acted as the willing target for the battery of questions shot at him from all directions.

Some of the points discussed were the proper screens to use in the Emerson Kicker to dock the different kinds of wheat. On the proper procedure of retrieving wheat by hand screens after it has gone thru the kicker screens, Mr. Cannon demonstrated the method of rescreeing with hand sieves for the purpose of recovering all wheat possible and returning same to sample. This should be done with a zigzag motion of the sieves—not tapped with the palm of the hand.

On taking heavy mixtures of chaff out of wheat the coarse hand chaff sieve was used for the first separation and then the fine seed sieve tapped sharply with the palm of the hand for the second (final) separation. The fine seed sieve is a bit slow to use, but is recommended by the Government.

On the question of cereal oats, Mr. Cannon pointed out that where more than 20% of a 750 gram sample used passes through the .064 inch by  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch sieve it shall be considered "cereal" oats.

In leveling off grain in a kettle the beveled edge stroker rather than the scale beam should always be used. This stroker will not gouge out or pack down the grain.

When the barley standards were promulgated, Mr. Cannon said in answer to another question, they were approved by the maltsters. This year, however, the maltsters have had to "malt" any barley received, even Pacific Coast types, because of the shortage of preferred varieties.

The actual grading of barley has been limited to a few specially trained men in the department, as it is very difficult for the untrained to distinguish many of the finer points making up the grade.

Malting barley is limited to the six-rowed varieties, he said. "Mellowness," a big consideration to the maltster, is one of the principal factors in the grading of malting barley. This determination is made by pearling the sample and then separating the starchy from the vitrious berries. Six-rowed barleys can be distinguished from the two-rowed types by the presence or absence of the lateral berries. These lateral berries are thinner and have a twisted crease as compared with the two-rowed berries which are plump with straight creases.

A sample is graded "weevil'y" only when it exceeds the infestation count stipulated in the federal regulations, copies of which are available from any federal grain supervision office, Mr. Cannon explained. The rules require close study for exact comprehension.

A demonstration of the Tag-Heppenstahl moisture meter, which works on the principle of electrical resistance, capped the evening's program. This apparatus is composed of two principal parts, two motorized electrified rolls (one positive and the other negative) and a resistance meter box where the resistance of the grain being tested is registered in ohms—the

more moisture the greater the resistance. The meter readings are transcribed thru the use of a conversion table giving moisture content to a fraction of a per cent. The resistance of a fresh mixture of new wet corn and old dry corn, however, makes the registering needle vary so rapidly that a reading is practically impossible. The Brown-Duval moisture testers, which require more time, may be used, Mr. Cannon said, until the authorities rule otherwise.

At the business meeting which followed, it was decided to postpone meeting in Kansas City in favor of an annual "national" meeting here in Chicago the last of March. The next Chicago district meeting was scheduled for Feb. 4 on the subject of power, power factor and power factor correction.

## Dry Years End in 4

For thousands of years past mankind has been in ignorance of the law controlling wet and dry years. Right up to date the farmers have had to plant on the assumption that the season was to be normal as to rainfall. William B. Mears has ended all this uncertainty.

Mr. Mears' research establishment divulged to a cock-eyed world Jan. 10 that all drouths for the past 60 years have fallen on the years ending with the figure 4, and that the cool, wet years fall on years ending with the figure 5. He says "That's why I know this year is going to be a wet year during the corn growing season, altho not wet enough in the spring to save the Kansas wheat crop."

Let Mr. Mears' sad condition be a warning to others about to begin a too intense study of the esoteric philosophy of the numerologists, leading to a padded cell.

## North Pacific Grain Growers Charged with Violation of Sales Contract

The North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., is defendant in a suit brought in the circuit court at Portland, Ore., to recover \$250,000 damages for breach of contract.

The original contract of 1931 provided that the grain be turned over to the Farmers National Grain Corporation for marketing and that the Farmers National provide funds for the regionals such as the North Pacific for co-operative and organization development.

As revised in 1934 because of the rules of the grain exchanges the new contract was signed by all but two regionals, North Pacific being one. The North Pacific had repeatedly violated the old contract as disclosed by the evidence.

The position taken by some of the directors of the North Pacific is believed by the Farmers National to be contrary to the interests of producer members and contrary to the desires of every member who is aware of the facts in the controversy. This action at law in no way disturbs the relationship between the local ass'ns and the Farmers National, which filed the complaint to protect the interests of grower-members and all stockholders in the corporation.

Both in dairy products and in meats, the quantity which can be moved into consumption is sharply limited by price. Past experience has demonstrated that if prices asked are held at unduly high limits, the quantity taken by consumers will be sharply reduced. For that reason, any attempt to peg the price at unduly high levels would be self-destructing, since it would soon lead to such accumulation of excessive supplies as would break down the system. It is of no service to farmers for us to enter upon a price control plan which will only lead to more and more trouble.—Sec'y H. A. Wallace to Senate Com'te.



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Barley receipts at Milwaukee, in cars, were 9,124 in 1934 and 7,644 in 1933.

Petersburg, Ind.—A large number of farmers in this section prefer to sell their grain at market prices than to feed it to their hogs.—W. B. C.

Boonville, Ind.—Corn meal manufacturers in this section say the demand for their product is much better this year than it was last season.—W. B. C.

Vancouver, B. C.—Early in January the Continental Grain Co. chartered the steamship Carlton to load about 8,000 tons of feed wheat here for United States ports on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

Pretty Prairie, Kan., Jan. 19.—Wheat was only grain raised here in 1934. It is mostly out of hands of farmers. Very little row or sowed feed raised. Corn and oats trucked in so high that a lot of wheat will be fed.—Collingwood Grain Co., S. E. Young, mgr.

Winnipeg, Man.—Canada had 284,000,000 bus. of wheat remaining Jan. 11 for export and carryover, compared with 294,000,000 bus. a year ago. Amount left in farmers' hands for marketing is 42,500,000 bus.—W. Sanford Evans.

Los Angeles, Cal.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 279 cars, barley 63, corn 167, oats 10, rye 2, against wheat 226 cars, barley 75, corn 283, oats 9, rye 1, in December, 1933.—Los Angeles Grain Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.—Receipts of grain in December were: Wheat 4,166 tons, barley 21,632, oats 455, beans 22,280 sacks, against wheat 680 tons, barley 14,039, oats 120, corn 440, beans 25,850 sacks, foreign beans 1,500 sacks, in December, 1933.—San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, James J. Sullivan, chief inspector.

Peoria, Ill.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 130,800 bus., corn 1,092,600, oats 620,000, rye 191,200, barley 304,200, soybeans 215, against wheat 50,400 bus., corn 893,700, oats 188,000, rye 18,000, barley 229,200, soybeans 29, in December, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 109,200 bus., corn 520,200, oats 62,000, rye 54,000, barley 72,800, against wheat 61,200 bus., corn 49,800, oats 158,000, rye 1,200, barley 158,200, in December, 1933.—John R. Lofgren, sec'y Peoria Board of Trade.

St. Louis, Mo.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 471,000 bus., corn 1,120,500, oats 213,000, rye 7,500, barley 128,000, soybeans 68,000, kafir 18,200, against wheat 922,500 bus., corn 951,000, oats 304,300, rye 1,500, barley 144,000, soybeans 33,000, kafir 26,400, in December, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 694,900 bus., corn 180,000, oats 192,550, rye 9,100, barley 4,900, soybeans 1,500, kafir 4,200, against wheat 886,770 bus., corn 237,790, oats 170,545, rye 15,500, barley 12,800, soybeans 1,500, kafir 7,000.—C. B. Rader, sec'y, Merchants Exchange.

Cincinnati, O.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 123,200 bus., shelled corn 385,500, oats 62,000, rye 9,800, barley 1,600, grain sorghums 1,400, buckwheat 1,400 against wheat 118,400 bus., shelled corn 240,000, oats 68,000, rye 4,200, barley 8,000, grain sorghums 1,400, in December, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 168,000, shelled corn 207,000, oats 44,000, rye 9,800, against wheat 260,800 bus., shelled corn 78,000, oats 72,000, rye 2,800 in December, 1933.—John O'Hare, in charge of inspection and weighing, Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc.

### Farm Stocks of Grain

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report of grain stocks on farms:

#### \*Grain Stocks on Farms Jan. 1

	1932	1933	1934	1935
†Corn	1,566,349	1,813,479	1,443,740	814,017
Wheat	322,517	273,012	196,508	136,044
Oats	655,804	763,195	456,283	346,258

\*Three 000 omitted.

†Data based on corn for grain.

Ft. William, Ont.—December receipts of grain were: Wheat 5,956,750 bus., oats 513,711, rye 32,204, barley 374,632, flaxseed 9,599, mixed grain 8,228, against wheat 3,964,604 bus., oats 422,764, rye 12,193, barley 196,576, flaxseed 5,197, mixed grain 2,912, in December, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 2,988,703 bus., corn 1,250, oats 530,859, barley 387,696, flaxseed 44,847, mixed grain 6,390, against wheat 345,026 bus., corn 1,071, oats 105,696, rye 26,483, barley 61,228, flaxseed 2,159, mixed grain 2,400, in December, 1933.—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 9.—The volume of grain handled at Milwaukee during 1934, while it was not so large as in the preceding year of 1933, was nevertheless an improvement over 1932. During the past year 33,256,670 bus. of all kinds of grain were received in the Milwaukee market, compared with 39,706,302 bus. in 1933. The receipts of barley were the largest since 1919, and constituted considerably more than 50% of the total volume of grain handled, viz: 18,171,533 bus. Barley has now become the principal item in the business of the Milwaukee grain market, due to the fact that this city is the leading malting point in the United States. Receipts in 1934: Wheat 4,327,606 bus., corn 8,422,480, oats 2,034,600, rye 300,441. An unusual feature of the trade the past year has been the importation of foreign grain arriving here by lake. Total arrivals of domestic and foreign grain by lake vessels amounted to 3,978,414 bus., of which 2,212,263 bus. were barley. This was mostly of Canadian and Polish origin. Shipments for the year totaled 17,543,591 bus., as compared with 25,102,534 bus. the preceding year. Shipments by lake amounted to 3,852,115 bus. Stocks of grain in elevators at the close of the year are 6,396,570 bus. Last year at the same date stocks amounted to 7,723,094 bus. Abnormal weather conditions the past year have resulted in greatly reduced production of grain, which accounts for the shrinkage in receipts. This applies, of course, to all the other terminal grain markets besides Milwaukee. The widespread drought and the production control program of the United States government have made 1934 a most unusual year in the grain trade, the like of which has never been known.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

An opportunity for the Supreme Court to rule on the validity of the N.I.R.A. is presented by the Belcher lumber case, in which the court is expected to assume jurisdiction on appeal from the federal district court for the northern district of Alabama.

### Canadian Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 18.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Jan. 11 shows a slight decrease of 96,791 bus. as compared with the previous week and an increase of 19,982,314 bus. compared with the same week in 1934. The visible supply was reported as 256,927,469 bus. as compared with a revised figure of 257,724,260 bus. for the previous week and 236,945,155 bus. for the corresponding week in 1934.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 26,838,989 bus., of which 15,358,565 bus. were in store at Buffalo, 2,019,050 bus. at New York, 2,454,000 bus. at Erie, 4,139,000 bus. at Albany, 1,739,374 bus. at Duluth and 786,000 bus. at Chicago. This compared with 11,711,703 bus. on the same date last year of which 4,073,075 bus. were located at Buffalo, 5,442,631 bus. at New York and 594,000 bus. at Erie.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 1,048,912 bus. compared with 2,248,845 bus. last year.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending Jan. 4 amounted to 830,090 bus., slightly over half the previous week, when 1,658,000 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,493,297 bus. For the twenty-three weeks ending Jan. 4, 1935, and Jan. 5, 1934, 174,615,473 and 162,306,901 bus. respectively, were received from the farms. This is an increase of 12,308,572 bus. over the same period a year ago. By provinces the receipts for the week ending Jan. 4, 1935, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for the week ending Jan. 5, 1934: Manitoba 53,294 (104,137); Saskatchewan 281,846 (731,131); Alberta 494,950 (658,029) bus.

Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces to Jan. 4 as compared with the same period in 1934 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1934: Manitoba 26,740,829 (22,963,479); Saskatchewan 77,639,033 (81,743,849); Alberta 70,242,611 (57,599,573) bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

### Grain Imports

Buffalo last week received 26,000 bus. of barley from Canada and 20,000 bus. from Poland.

New York, New Orleans and Mobile received 540,000 bus. Argentine oats last week, the quotation for New York being 55 cents against 66 cents for white oats from the Central West.

For February loading from the River Platte to Boston—Galveston range the motorship Luossa has been chartered for February-March loading the steamer Thistleford from the River Platte for Boston-Galveston range.

Argentine charters for January grain loading include the Steamer Alfios for 7,000 tons from San Lorenzo to Jacksonville—Portland range, and the Baron Cochrane 4,300 tons of oats, Bahia Blanca to Galveston—Boston range.

Imports during the 11 months ending Dec. 1 included 16,137,945 bus. wheat, of which 5,826,329 was for domestic consumption, 1,787,732 bus. corn and 2,750,148 bus. oats. During the corresponding 11 months of 1933 only 27,594 bus. of wheat was imported for domestic consumption, as reported by the Department of Commerce, only 142,814 bus. corn and but 129,886 bus. oats.

The value of fodders and feeds imported doubled during the 11 months of 1934, having been \$5,793,136, against \$2,854,790. The largest items imported were wheat by product feeds, 112,589 tons direct and 52,531 tons from bonded mills. Cottonseed meal and cake imports also increased heavily, from 6,825,393 pounds in the 11 months of 1933 ending Dec. 1 to 28,740,947 pounds during the 11 months of 1934.

The first cargo of Roumanian corn ever brought to Boston is on board the Greek steamer Polyktor, due late in January. It consists of 240,000 bus. consigned to the E. R. Bacon Grain Co., and will be discharged thru the new suction pipes at Mystic wharves, for storage in the elevator there. It is said to be the first direct shipment of such corn to any United States port. Grain importers say the shipment is more or less experimental, being brought here to eke out the supply that is coming in subnormal quantities from Chicago. The Roumanian corn will be used mostly in nearby areas, in order to keep costs of transportation as low as possible, and go chiefly to farmers for feeds, partly as cracked corn.—L.V.S.

### Canadian Grain to United States

Ft. William, Ont.—Export shipments of Canadian grain to United States points from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1934, have been as follows, in bus.: Durum wheat 7,515,293, feeding wheat 7,401,378, feed grade oats 2,546,048, barley 6,310,794 and rye 519,727.—E. A. Ursell, statistician, Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

J. B. Smith, of Salina, Kans., has been recommended by the nominating com'tee for a second year as president of the Millers' National Federation.

### Exports of Grains

Exports of grains during November, 1934, and during the 11 months ending with November, 1934, compared with the same periods in 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in bushels:

	November		11 months	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Barley	524,105	1,298,551	5,340,363	7,011,111
Buckwheat	31	...	53,889	100
Corn	176,261	1,222,300	2,875,704	4,999,800
Corn Meal (bbls.)	11,863	15,249	122,383	130,964
Hominy & grits (lbs.)	411,448	814,328	9,417,091	10,217,530
Oats	9,747	11,326	132,207	1,458,707
Rye	110	17	5,634	39,871
Wheat	152,283	512,550	16,936,868	3,830,843
Wheat flour (bbls.)	379,590	301,579	3,848,680	3,575,586



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Petersburg, Ind.—Wheat in this section is looking fine and farmers are well pleased with the crop outlook.—W. B. C.

Evansville, Ind.—The open winter has been good for meadows. Indication is there will be a good yield of timothy next season. Farmers are raising more horses and mules now than a few years ago.—W. B. C.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 16.—Good general rains occurred at the beginning of the week. Winter wheat and other winter grains continue in good condition, tho the previous cold weather has caused "browning" in spots.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Moscow, Ida.—There has been an estimated increase of 10 per cent in the Idaho winter wheat crop planted this year as compared with a year ago, according to state crop statisticians. The 1934 plantings have been estimated to 580,000 acres. Fall rains were generally favorable to the crop, with conditions rated at 89 per cent normal.—F. K. H.

Washington, D. C.—General observations made by grain inspectors at representative markets, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, of the receipts of new corn indicate that a greater percentage of the new corn is grading No. 3 and lower, and a smaller percentage grading No. 2 and better, than the percentages therefor given in the preliminary report covering old and new corn.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Columbia, Mo., Jan. 14.—According to the chinch bug survey recently conducted thruout Missouri, indications are that a tremendous number of bugs are in winter harbors, with potential danger ahead if conditions are favorable for the rapid increase of the bugs next May when the eggs are being laid and beginning to hatch. Practically all parts of the state except a few counties in the extreme south central region are in the danger area.

To satisfy past due processing taxes, the federal collector of internal revenue at Birmingham, Ala., announced that he will sell the properties of the Dale Cotton Mill of Ozark, Ala., on Feb. 1. This is believed to be the first action of its kind. Approximately \$18,000 is due the government.

## From Abroad

Millers in England are demanding that the 6-cent preferential tariff on wheat from Canada be removed or that the Canadian government discontinue its price boosting attempts.

Chile is subsidizing exports of wheat. Exports during the crop year ending Aug. 1, 1934, were 968,000 bus., against none the preceding year. The fixed minimum price increased the acreage 25 per cent.

Winter acreage sown for 1935 crops estimated as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses: Czechoslovakia wheat 2,212,000 acres (2,099,000), rye 2,428,000 (2,415,000); Finland wheat 55,000 acres (50,000), rye 628,000 (606,000).—International Institute of Agriculture.

France on Jan. 6 authorized exportation of milling wheat to the extent of 3,674,000 bushels. An export bounty of 70 francs per quintal, \$1.26 per bushel, is to be paid to exporters of this wheat, in order to enable them to meet world wheat prices. One fourth of this amount 918,000 bus., has already been sold.

Australian farmers may pay their creditors, now that the government will loan 12,000,000 Australian pounds, interest free, over a period of years, as a first step in the plan for rural rehabilitation. A provisional agreement has just been concluded with Belgium to remove restrictions on the importation of Australian cereals.

Louis Dreyfus et Cie, grain merchants of Buenos Aires, seem to be the victims of persecution by the courts. Tho twice acquitted on the charge of fraud the court of appeal has ordered the reopening of the trial which involves the use of a fleet of grain lighters turned over to the Dreyfus firm by Leonardo Tito as a guaranty for a debt.

Argentina's first official crop report estimates wheat, 252,059,000 against 286,120,000 bus. in 1933. Although this estimate is 12% under that of 1933, it is 10% above the average for the last 5 years. Flaxseed is estimated at 72,043,000, against 56,690,000 bus. in 1933. This crop has been abnormally small for the two preceding seasons, and the present estimate is only 7% above the average for the last 5 years. Oats, 77,850,000, against 57,388,000 bus.; barley, 42,714,000, against 36,008,000 bus. and rye, 17,716,000, against 9,330,000 bus.

## New York State Dealers Meet

The midwinter meeting of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n was held in the Hiawatha room of the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 18, with about 30 members in attendance.

A luncheon was served to members and their guests at noon.

J. W. HARNACK, traffic director of New York State Department of Farms and Markets, told of his efforts to prevent proposed advances in rates on fruits, vegetables, hay and straw, in behalf of the Fruit & Vegetable Growers Ass'ns, the Hay and Grain Ass'n and the Farm Bureau Federation in connection with which he had appeared in a case before the I.C.C. at Washington. Mr. Harnack emphasized the fact that the railroads had paid dividends on a large capitalization continuously, refunding the debt structure instead of retiring some of the indebtedness and paying less in dividends. Should rates be increased on hay and straw, it would result in further loss of revenue, as already the truck transportation is making great inroads in the amount of hay and straw hauled over the railroads. The members of the Ass'n maintain that for the best interests of shippers and railroads that the rates on hay and straw should be reduced, especially on short hauls. Another factor reducing the revenue of the railroads is the amount of hay that comes in at a low rate of freight via Panama Canal from California.

Mr. Harnack forecast that if a revival of business does not come, that the "wringer" or government ownership will be necessary to reorganize the railroads' top heavy debt structures. Money will have to be made less valuable by devaluation or inflation, or debts will have to be adjusted downward, as some undoubtedly should be considered obsolescent.

A com'te to work in conjunction with the board of directors for the purpose of securing lower rates on hay and straw on railroad shipments was appointed.

Shipments of hay from Canada into this country are depriving farmers and shippers of New York and Pennsylvania of a market for better quality hay at a price demanded for hay of the best quality, as dairymen are handling hay of ordinary grades and conserving their feed supply in every direction.

A RESOLUTION was adopted that the Ass'n go on record protesting against the elimination of the duty on hay imported from Canada into Erie, Cattaraugus, St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties of New York State, as various other sections of New York State and Pennsylvania could supply that demand at a low freight rate, and the officers were instructed to advise the authorities of this action.

A motion was made and carried to hold the next annual convention in August at The DeWitt-Clinton Hotel, in Albany, definite date to be decided later.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the May delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

		Wheat*															
		Option	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.	
		High	Low	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	19	21	22		
Chicago	.....	117	93½	101	101½	99½	99½	98	95	96½	97	97½	98½	97½	97½		
Winnipeg	.....	100½	79½	84	84½	83½	83½	82	80½	81½	82½	82½	83½	82½	82½		
Liverpool	.....			75½	75½	75½	74½	74	73	71½	72½	73	74½	74	73		
Kansas City	.....	111½	90½	97½	97½	96	95½	94½	91½	93½	93½	94	95½	94½	93½		
Minneapolis	.....	120½	98½	107½	107½	105½	105½	104½	102½	103½	103½	103½	105	104½	103½		
Duluth, durum	.....	129½	116	126½	125½	123½	124½	122½	119	120½	121½	123½	125	123½	124		
Milwaukee	.....	116½	93½	101½	101½	99½	99½	98½	95½	96½	97½	97½	98½	97½	....		
		Corn															
Chicago	.....	93½	75	90½	91½	88½	89	88½	84½	86	86½	86½	87½	86½	86		
Kansas City	.....	95½	75	92	92½	90½	90½	89½	86½	87½	87½	88½	88½	88½	87½		
Milwaukee	.....	93½	75½	90½	91½	88½	89	88½	84½	86	86½	86½	87½	86½	....		
		Oats															
Chicago	.....	59½	45½	54½	55½	54	53½	53½	50½	51½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52		
Winnipeg	.....	49½	39½	44½	44½	43½	43½	42½	40½	43	43	43½	43½	43½	42½		
Minneapolis	.....	55½	46	55½	55½	54½	54½	53½	52	52½	53½	53	53½	52½	52½		
Milwaukee	.....	58½	46½	54½	55½	54½	53½	53½	50½	51½	52½	52½	52½	52½	....		
		Rye															
Chicago	.....	95½	66½	75	74½	73½	73½	71½	66½	68½	68½	68½	69½	67½	67		
Minneapolis	.....	84½	67½	74½	74½	73½	73½	71½	67½	68½	68½	68½	69½	68½	67½		
Winnipeg	.....	80½	54½	61	60½	59½	59½	58½	54½	56½	56½	56½	57½	56½	56		
Duluth	.....	79½	66½	75	74½	73	73½	69½	66½	67½	67½	68½	69½	68½	67½		
		Barley															
Minneapolis	.....	82	65½	75½	75½	74	74½	73½	71½	71½	72½	72½	73½	72½	71½		
Winnipeg	.....	65½	50½	56½	56½	56	55½	53½	51½	52½	53½	53½	54	53½	52½		
Milwaukee	.....	86½	71	81	81	79	78½	78	76	76½	76½	77	78½	77½	....		
Chicago	.....	86	71½	81	81	79	78½	78	76½	76½	76½	77	78½	77½	76½		
*Wheat price in former gold cents Jan. 21: Chicago, 57½; Winnipeg, 48½; Liverpool, 44½.																	

\*Wheat price in former gold cents Jan. 21: Chicago, 57½; Winnipeg, 48½; Liverpool, 44½.

## New Flax Fiber Process

In Ireland by the process of retting or rotting in rivers flax straw has been converted into fiber for the superior qualities of white linen.

Now a Canadian, Franklin E. Smith, experimenting in the Lancashire textile district of England, claims to have invented a process for obtaining the fiber without retting.

By using the green tow the whole process of making thread is shortened and cheapened, leading to the hope that flax fiber may compete with cotton in the weaving of cloth.

Sample threads made by the new process are said by Canadian officials to be strong and smooth and suitable to be spun into the same thread with cotton. Canadian grown flax has been used in the experiments. The Canadians see a new outlet for the straw after the seed has been harvested.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Hot Springs, Ark.—The Hubbard & Lewis warehouse was damaged by fire and water on the morning of Jan. 9; loss, estimated at \$10,000; partly insured. A compartment of grain and feed was destroyed. George A. Hubbard recently bot W. E. Lewis' interest in the company, but the building was owned by both men.

## CALIFORNIA

Pleasanton, Cal.—The Johnson Milling Co. has moved to its new and up-to-date mill at its new location. Equipment includes a large corn cracker, feed mixer and grain cleaner. Special mash formulas for dairy and poultry stock are made by the company.

Woodland, Cal.—William Crawford, owner and manager of the Woodland Rice Milling Co., has bot a site opposite the rice mill, on which he will build a feed mill in the near future, construction work to start as soon as the plans are drawn. Mr. Crawford will manufacture rolled barley and all types of mixed feeds, and utilize the by-products of the rice mill.

## CANADA

Brancepath, Sask.—The Searle Grain Co.'s elevator here burned during the night of Jan. 15, together with 30,000 bus. of grain.

Montreal, Que.—It is reported that establishment of a mill for making flour and meal from the soybean is under discussion here.

Winnipeg, Man.—It is reported that the royal commission on mass buying will fully investigate speculation in the local wheat pit by large milling companies, several of whom are said to have withheld some information on their market holdings.

## COLORADO

Haxtun, Colo.—James G. Ghent, who has been employed as manager of a Colorado Milling & Elevator Co. elevator here for a number of years, has bot suit against Pres. John L. Dower and John Green and Bernard Sowden, employees of the company, asking \$35,000 damages for defamation of character. It is alleged that Green and Sowden accused Ghent of embezzling about \$1,700 of the company's money, and that thru threats they induced him to sign a paper which he found later was a confession of guilt, but which he claims is untrue.

## ILLINOIS

Hebron, Ill.—George Lindsay recently opened the new Economy Feed Co. here.

Mendota, Ill.—A new roof has been put on the elevator of the Farmers Elevator Co.

Shumway, Ill.—The safe of Mann Bros. elevator office was blown during the night of Jan. 10.

Mason City, Ill.—New feed milling equipment has been installed by the Ainsworth Ice & Feed Co. here.

Bement, Ill.—A 12½-ton truck scale has been installed at the east elevator of the Bement Grain Co.

Manteno, Ill.—Glenn Mann recently succeeded George Holler as manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator.

Monroe, Ill.—A new 6-inch loading spout has been installed on our elevator.—Geo. S. Miller, Monroe Grain & Lbr. Co.

Ottawa, Ill.—A spur on the Rock Island Railroad has been extended to the elevator property of the Farmers Elevator Co. here.

West Frankfort, Ill.—The Missavage Feed & Seed Co. has been organized by John Missavage, who has bot the Culley Bldg.

Moweaqua, Ill.—The Moweaqua Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has decreased its capital from \$50,000 to 500 shares of par value stock.

Paxton, Ill.—A flour and feed business is being opened by John Watson, proprietor of the Watson Grain Co., which has an elevator and mixed feed plant here.

Whitaker (Grant Park p. o.), Ill.—We plan to move our lumber sheds from the back to the front of our properties in the spring.—Ben Maass, Whitaker Farmers Grain Co.

Hagarstown, Ill.—The Elam Grain Co. has been purchased by Roy Funk and I. Atwood, farmers, who will continue the business under the name of the Hagarstown Produce Co.

Mason City, Ill.—The Mason City Milling Co. recently installed a new one-ton feed mixer, replacing a half-ton mixer, and a stone burr mill which grinds meal and flour for human consumption.

Milford, Ill.—The W. G. Moorehead Grain Co. on Jan. 2 opened a grain brokerage office in the Herald Bldg., with S. N. Cavitt, who was manager of the former Feehery grain office here, as manager.

Ottawa, Ill.—For failure to file annual reports and to pay their franchise taxes, the Ottawa Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n and the LaSalle County Co-op. Grain Co. were issued certificates of dissolution by the sec'y of state.

Winchester, Ill.—Forcing the lock on a door, thieves entered the elevator office of the Farmers Elevator Co. recently, blew open the safe door with nitroglycerine and obtained about \$30 in cash, overlooking a number of checks.

Springfield, Ill.—The Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city Feb. 5, 6 and 7, at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel. The convention com'te is working on a program that is said to be "the best ever."

Hammond, Ill.—A modern seed house, equipped with new cleaning machinery, is being constructed at the Hammond Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator on the Wabash Railroad. This company operates another elevator here on the B. & O. R.

Mira Station (Urbana p. o.), Ill.—W. W. Reichard has repossessed his elevator at this station, the Champaign County Farmers Union Ass'n having given up its lease. The latter is also understood to have ceased its operation of the "windmill" at Kirkpatrick, just east of Mayview.

Manteno, Ill.—We have sold our team of mules, replacing them with a new Ford V8 truck for urgent deliveries. This makes two trucks we are now operating. Our office has been improved with installation of a hot air furnace.—H. W. Elliott, Manteno Farmers Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill.—Leo D. Crowley has introduced a bill in the house to repeal the retailers' occupational tax and Senator N. M. Mason has introduced a bill in the senate requiring the tax to be included as part of the cost of doing business and to be added to the price and to be shown separately on price tags.

Leonard (Gilman, p. o.), Ill.—The Danforth Farmers Elevator Co., of Danforth, managed by Edgar Brockman, bid in the properties of the Leonard Farmers Co-op. Co. at foreclosure sale on Jan. 12, for \$6,675. The properties were under lease to L. M. Walker, of Gilman, until sale and for the period of redemption thereafter.

Springfield, Ill.—A bill was introduced to the house on Jan. 16 by Joseph H. Davis, that would give the Illinois Commerce Commission complete jurisdiction over passenger motor buses and freight trucks. It includes a provision that transportation rates for the regulated vehicles shall not be less than those charged by railroads. It is expected that truck control legislation will be a major subject at this session.

Griswold, Ill.—Restitution having recently been proved in circuit court by Hugh H. Hamilton, former manager of the Griswold Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, who was indicted over a year ago on a charge of embezzlement, and later admitted to probation, one of the provisions of which was that he was to make restitution, the court has discharged him from probation.

Peoria, Ill.—At the annual election of the Peoria Board of Trade, held Jan. 14, officers and directors were elected as follows: Pres., Homer M. Barlow; first vice-pres., Homer H. Dewey; second vice-pres., Floyd L. Barlow; sec'y, John R. Lofgren (for the 29th consecutive term); treas., F. F. Blossom. Directors: G. M. Miles, R. F. Mueller, H. A. Mulholland, E. R. Murphy, G. A. Peterson, E. W. Sands, J. F. Sheridan, W. F. Stoltzman, R. S. Turner and J. Leo White. Com'te on arbitration: H. F. Cazez, N. R. Moore and William Stacy.

Danvers, Ill.—Jacob Steiner, Sr., 87 years of age, retired grain dealer, died Jan. 4, after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Steiner moved to Danvers in 1871 and a year later he and John Thode opened a grain business known as the Thode & Steiner Co. At that time grain was shoveled direct from the wagons to the railroad cars. A short time later they built a grain dump. A few years later Mr. Steiner purchased Mr. Thode's interest in the business, and built an elevator with machinery installed, which was driven by horsepower. It was the first machinery equipped elevator in this section. Mr. Steiner was in the grain business here for 25 years, then he sold out to Andrew Drohan, now deceased. He went to Nebraska for a year, then returning to Illinois, he built the first motor-equipped elevator at Mackinaw. A gasoline engine furnished the power. This business was sold in 1908.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Charles F. Leach has been suspended from the Board of Trade for default.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$6,200, an advance of \$200 over the previous sale.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L has been set at 5% per annum for the month of January.

The appointment of members to serve on the business conduct com'te of the Board of Trade has been deferred.

James A. Cavaney and Alexander McDougall Simons, both members of the Board of Trade, have also become members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

The many friends of Wm. H. McDonald, of Rosenbaum Bros., who was operated upon for appendicitis, will be pleased to learn he is recovering rapidly.

After careful study, the com'te considering a proposition to trade in live hogs on the Board of Trade reported that it considered the proposition impractical.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Alden S. Blodgett, Bernard B. Robinson and Julian A. Acosta, Jr. Memberships transferred: John V. Clarke, Harold P. Trusler, Herbert D. Rycroft and Harlow W. Young.

A brief review of the work done by the weighing and custodian departments of the Board of Trade, J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster and custodian, during the year 1934 is as follows: Cars weighed, in store (all cars, all commodities), 73,769, of which 61,327 are inbound cars of grain; out of store (all cars, all commodities), 34,201 cars, of which 21,601 are outbound cars of grain; total cars weighed 107,970; cars weighed in 1933 were 133,918. Grain weighed to and from boats, in store, by lake vessels and barges, 17,619,386 bus.; out of store, by lake vessels and barges, 37,755,887 bus.; total, 55,375,273 bus.; grain weighed in 1933, 64,887,492 bus. Grain weighed from trucks, in store, 4,982 trucks.



At the first meeting of the new board of directors of the Board of Trade, Pres. Robert P. Boylan's appointment of com'tes to serve during the year was approved.

In his annual report covering the activities of the grain sampling and seed inspection department, James A. Noble, chief sampler of the Board of Trade, gave the number of cars sampled during the year 1934 as 50,471, and the number of cars tested for moisture as 25,327.

The com'te recently appointed to study the proposed extension of present trading hours of the Board of Trade has reported unfavorably on the proposition, so the hours will remain as they have been for many years, unless members in sufficient number sign a petition for a referendum.

Frank G. Coe has been appointed chairman of the grain com'te of the Board of Trade; Louis T. Sayre, chairman of the transportation com'te; Orrin S. Dowse, chairman of weighing and custodian; Fred H. Clutton has been re-appointed sec'y of the Board of Trade, and William B. Bosworth, assistant sec'y.

The city council com'te on harbors, wharves and bridges has voted to recommend to the council that the city dredge the North Branch of the Chicago River for 600 feet north of North Ave. to permit barge traffic to industries in that section. The few elevators left in that area will be benefited by such action.

Lewis E. McAtee, Rantoul, Ill., of the grain brokerage firm of L. E. McAtee & Co., was expelled from the Board of Trade, on Jan. 8, after a special com'te had found him guilty of violating the exchange rules. The expulsion was voted under the rule which covers enforcement of "just and equitable principles of trade."

The Board of Trade public relations com'te, which has not existed since 1929, has been revived by action of the board of directors. The contract of the National Syndicate Service, which has handled the exchange publicity since 1929, will expire Feb. 1. The public relations com'te, which will direct the publicity policy during 1935, is made up as follows: Louis T. Sayre, chairman; J. A. White, J. A. Prindville, S. C. Harris, Barnett Faroll, R. I. Mansfield, T. J. Friel and G. A. Koehl.

Robert P. Boylan, newly-elected pres. of the Board of Trade, was presented a gavel set, fashioned of rare tropical wood, at the first meeting of the new officers and directors of the exchange on Jan. 15. John H. Fisher, a past commander of Board of Trade Post 304, American Legion, made the presentation, in behalf of post members. The set was constructed by Peter B. Niemann, supervisor of exchange quarters. Pres. Boylan and George J. McKerr, a director of the exchange, also received notice of their election to patron membership in Board of Trade Post, from Commander August C. Hennig.

The election of the Chicago Board of Trade Clearing Corp., held Jan. 15, resulted as follows: For pres., Arthur F. Lindley (for the sixth consecutive year); first vice-pres., Richard F. Uhlmann; second vice-pres., Frank A. Miller; assistant treas. and manager, Karl H. Rehnberg. Officers who will continue to serve are: Howard Ellis, sec'y; William H. Symmes, assistant sec'y; C. V. Essroger, treas. L. A. Collins will remain as assistant manager. New governors (for three-year terms) are as follows: Edwin S. Rosenbaum, Charles C. Renshaw, M. E. Latimer, E. M. Combs, John A. Low. Governors who will serve until January, 1937, are: John G. McCarthy, Siebel C. Harris, Arthur F. Lindley, Richard F. Uhlmann, Frank A. Miller. Governors whose terms expire in January, 1936, are: H. H. Lobdell, T. E. Cunningham, L. N. Perrin, George J. McKerr, F. J. Young.

On the recommendation of the business conduct com'te, the directors of the Board of Trade have amended Sec. 4 of Regulation 1822, so that it now reads as follows: "If stocks, bonds or similar collateral are deposited specifically to secure commodity transactions which are executed on this exchange, not more than 75% of the market value of such securities may be considered as margin in such transactions, provided, however, that when direct obligations of, or obligations guaranteed as to principal by the United States are thus deposited, either the par or market value thereof (whichever is lower) may be considered as margin. Not less than the Chicago or New York bank rate of interest on collateral loans shall be charged on the dollar amount required under these rulings."

The Grain Market Analysts Club held its monthly dinner meeting Jan. 17 and listened to an informative talk on current political problems of Europe by Clifton M. Utley, director Chicago Council on Foreign Relations. The speaker at the Feb. 13 meeting will be Geo. Benson, Washington correspondent of the Minneapolis Journal.

The quantity of grain registered and held in trust during the year 1934 under the provisions of the custodian regulations of the Board of Trade amounted to 51,225,856 bus., as follows: Wheat 14,733,888, corn 20,146,230, oats, 8,174,855, rye 6,543,636, barley 740,325, kafir and milo maize 20,880, buckwheat 84,146, flax 3,604, miscellaneous 778,292.—J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster and custodian.

## INDIANA

Carlos City, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Co. is installing a Sidney Corn Sheller.

Maumee, Ind.—The establishment of a feed mill at this point is contemplated by Frank George.

Winchester, Ind.—C. V. Graft is improving his elevator equipment by installing a Sidney Corn Cracker and Grader.

Lapel, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. is building an addition to its elevator here, to have a capacity of 20,000 bus.

Francisville, Ind.—Len Huguit, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., has improved in health since his visit to Mayo Bros. for treatment recently.

Sharpsville, Ind.—We are considering installation of a feed mixer in time for the spring poultry season.—J. J. Batchelor, Sharpsville Mill. Elvtr. & Coal Co.

Scottsburg, Ind.—For the second time within a month the Eberts Grain Co.'s elevator was robbed, on Jan. 4, when \$32 was stolen from the money drawer and a purse also taken.

Madison, Ind.—A feed manufacturing plant will be installed by the W. Trow Co. in the old Taylor-Hitz flour mill building, where the company has already re-opened a feed store.

New Palestine, Ind.—Mrs. S. C. Corkins, wife of the manager of the New Palestine Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, died Jan. 5 at St. Vincent's Hospital, Indianapolis. Burial was at New Palestine.

Rays Crossing, Ind.—Jasper Hester, who was pres. of the Rush-Shelby Grain Co. here for many years, died at his home near Manila, on Dec. 27, at the age of 77 years. Four sons and two daughters survive him.

Clay City, Ind.—The Clay County Farm Buro Co-op. has taken over the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, making three elevators operated by the buro, the other two being located at Brazil and at Center Point.

Converse, Ind.—Grain dealers from four counties, Howard, Miami, Wabash and Grant, held a meeting at the Goodrich Bros. elevator here, Jan. 10, at 7:30 p. m., to discuss current problems of the grain business.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—McMillen Feed Mills, incorporated; capital stock, 500 shares no par value; incorporators: D. W. McMillen, H. C. Offutt and Robert P. O'Brien; to manufacture and sell feeds, grain and other products.

Hemlock, Ind.—Hemlock Grain Co. has installed a 12-ton Reliance Truck Scale in its driveway. The new scale has a recording type beam. Recently the company added the John Deere line of farm implements to its list of sidelines, and anticipates building a warehouse and show-room for them in the near future.—Ed Montgomery, Hemlock Grain Co.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following have recently become members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: Cash Grain Co., Monroeville; Miller Grain Co., Uniondale; Ladoga Feed Store, Ladoga.

Hillsboro, Ind.—A 33x56-foot brick and tile implement show room has been built adjoining the office of the Veedersburg Grain Co., managed by Francis F. Finch. The company is stocking the International line of farm tractors and implements.

Swanington, Ind.—The elevator here owned and operated by Lon Rommel burned the night of Jan. 14, together with the machinery and several hundred bus. of corn; loss, about \$20,000; partly insured. Coal sheds near by and the elevator office were saved.

Boonville, Ind.—W. H. Bradley, grain buyer for Igleheart Bros., Evansville, has moved his family back to Boonville. He and his son, Paul Bradley, continue to operate the Elkhorn Mill here one of the oldest milling plants in southwestern Indiana. Mr. Bradley says the feed business has been exceptionally good during the early winter.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The honor roll of those securing the largest number of new members for the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n since the last annual convention is headed this year by Chris Egly, of Ft. Wayne, who brot six into the fold, and he is followed by Pres. Springer, with four to his credit. The total number of new members on Jan. 16 was 44, with one week to go before the convention of the ass'n, which opens Jan. 24, at the Indianapolis Board of Trade.

Decatur, Ind.—All the officers of the North-eastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n were unanimously re-elected at the meeting held here recently, as follows: Pres., Amos Snyder, Bluffton; first vice-pres., Josephus Martin, Geneva; second vice-pres., Fred Butz, Kendallville; sec'y-treas., C. G. Egly, Ft. Wayne. Two Ft. Wayne men, Maurice Neizer and Harry Dinnius, both former presidents of the ass'n, were voted life memberships for their work for the ass'n.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Early in the morning of Jan. 7 fire of undetermined origin partially destroyed the elevator of Fred W. Kennedy, with subsequent water damage to machinery, power and stock, of the Shelby County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, Inc., operator of the elevator. Loss to contents about \$30,000, including 2,000 bus. of corn, 500 bus. of wheat, about \$500 worth of clover seed, \$15,000 worth of dairy and hog feeds and \$3,000 worth of agricultural lime. The Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, which operates as the Farmers Mill & Elvtr., has transferred its feed business to its retail store on West Jackson St. Fred Kennedy, owner of the building, plans to repair it and again place it in condition for use as an elevator.

## IOWA

Ottumwa, Ia.—An old factory here has been remodeled for the Shenandoah Feed Co., which is now occupying it.

Olin, Ia.—Carl Feddersen has resigned as manager of the Jurgensen Grain Co.'s elevator and has taken a position at New Liberty, Ia.

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting recently and Herman Stock was re-hired as manager for his fifteenth consecutive time.—Art Torkelson.

Inwood, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has completed repairs at its west elevator, consisting of a new grain pit and replanking of the driveway. Minor repairs were also made at the east elevator, including a cut above the doorways to give greater clearance.

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Lone Rock, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator, operated as Lone Rock Exchange, has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for iron cladding its elevator.

Dysart, Ia.—The Tama Benton Grain Co. recently held its annual meeting, electing Theo. G. Jensen pres. and H. C. Aschenbrenner sec'y and treas.—Art Torkelson.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Joe Helgevoel, bookkeeper at the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator, was married to Miss Maxine Schaefer, of Eagle Grove, on Dec. 20.—Art Torkelson.

Waverly, Ia.—The Farmers Exchange held its annual meeting recently, electing Ewald Mueller pres. and Ernest Roloff sec'y. John Monaghan was re-elected manager for 1935.—Art Torkelson.

Hudson, Ia.—At the Hudson Lbr. Co.'s recent annual meeting James Loonan was chosen pres. and H. R. Hollis sec'y and manager. The company operates a farmers' elevator.—Art Torkelson.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator was entered Jan. 4, by thieves breaking glass in a door, and a radio, adding machine, typewriter and check protector stolen.—Art Torkelson.

Essex, Ia.—Johnson Bros.' elevator was robbed during the night of Jan. 4 of about \$38, entrance evidently being gained by the use of a skeleton key. The combination of the safe was worked and the cash stolen.

Waterloo, Ia.—Harry A. Morey, who several years ago was manager of Lamson Bros. & Co.'s local office, passed away suddenly at a hospital at Waverly, Ia., from a strangulated hernia, following an operation about a week previously.

Superior, Ia.—Extensive repairs and improvements are being made on the annex at the John Greig elevator at this station. The building is being iron clad and refitted. New roofs are being put on. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Minburn, Ia.—George M. Huffman, pres. of the Farmers Elevator Co. here, also a director of the local Dallas County Savings Bank, died Jan. 7, at the Methodist Hospital in Des Moines, of pneumonia coupled with an infection following an operation.

Wellsburg, Ia.—Gaining entrance by breaking a glass door, burglars visited the elevator of the Frerichs & Snittinjer Grain Co., Jan. 4, stealing a radio, check protector, adding machine and typewriter. Several months ago similar robberies occurred at elevators at Dike and at Stout, Ia.—Art Torkelson.

Walcott, Ia.—Rolland Maack, son of Louis Maack and the junior partner of Stockdale & Maack Co., a name familiar to the grain trade of Iowa for the past 60 years, has just returned to Walcott from a two weeks' honeymoon trip with his bride, formerly Miss Lucia Schramm, of Burlington, Ia. The young couple will reside in their fine home, which has just been completed.

Spencer, Ia.—Burglars broke into the Wilson Coal & Grain Co.'s office here Jan. 8. Entrance was gained by kicking in a window. The cash drawer was rifled of a few cents and the safe door, which was unlocked, was opened but the contents, which were ledgers and accounts, were not molested. Some papers and office records that were on a shelf above the safe were ignited and fell on the floor, which had been recently oiled. The ensuing fire was discovered by a passerby at 5:30 a. m., who reported it promptly, so that the damage done was slight.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Cascade, Ia.—Claiming that a fire insurance policy on the elevator and feed mill of George A. Wassenaar here was voided before fire destroyed the plant on Oct. 6 (as previously reported in the Journals), the Western Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Iowa has filed a petition in district court asking a decree declaring the policy void. The Western Mutual Co. claims that prior to the fire Wassenaar had given a Cascade bank a chattel mortgage against the entire property, which voided the policy. The policy was issued by the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Des Moines and was taken over by the Western Mutual Co. Wassenaar had previously filed a petition in district court asking judgment of \$2,660 against the Des Moines company on the policy. He has also filed petitions against three other millers mutual companies, asking judgments totaling \$15,660.

Vincent, Ia.—Damages for \$5,000 for injuries claimed to have been received when he was struck by a scale frame falling from a platform truck, Oct. 17, 1934, are asked by Arthur Thompson in a suit against the Farmers Terminal Elevator Co. and the Chicago Great Western Railroad. Thompson was employed by M. L. Champlin, agent for the elevator company, and Lloyd Metler, agent for the railroad, to transfer a heavy scale from the station to the elevator, according to his claim, and he charges negligence against the defendants.

## KANSAS

Arkansas City, Kan.—Rector Bros. have opened their feed grinding and mixing plant in a new location on Summit St., following the recent fire.

Clay Center, Kan.—A feed manufacturing plant is being installed here by Porter Marshall, and all kinds of chicken feed, dairy and hog feeds and meat scraps will be manufactured.

Downs, Kan.—The McQuillen Milling Co.'s property, recently purchased by Nuss & Schandler, of Lincoln, Kan., is located at Downs. Recent press reports gave the location at Osborne, Kan.

Altoona, Kan.—Oscar M. Lloyd, who had been in the grain business here for many years, operating as the Lloyd Grain Co., died Jan. 17, after a short illness. Mr. Lloyd was about 50 years of age.

Ellinwood, Kan.—Negotiations are reported to be in progress for putting the plant of the Ellinwood Milling Co., operated in recent years mostly as a grain storage plant, into operation again as a mill. Erich Meyer, former manager, reported in the Journals last number as missing, had not been found at last report. Stored wheat to the amount of 8,000 bus. is said to be unaccounted for. The daily capacity of the mill is 300 barrels.

## KENTUCKY

Somerset, Ky.—O. W. Robinson, of Burnside, has bot the Somerset Milling Co., which he is now operating.

Louisville, Ky.—A. F. Vendegrift, manager of the traffic department of the Board of Trade, passed away Jan. 5.

Louisville, Ky.—The annual meeting of the Southeastern Millers Ass'n which was to have been held in this city on Jan. 15 has been postponed because of the illness of the sec'y, Gustave Breaux. It will probably be held a few weeks later than originally planned.

## LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—H. S. Herring, connected with the New Orleans Board of Trade since 1887 and sec'y of the exchange since 1906, at the annual meeting held on Jan. 9, sent in his resignation as sec'y and was given the honor of a lifetime membership in the exchange by proclamation. He was also presented with a silver service set. Over 200 members of the exchange attended the luncheon following the business meeting. Gustave Westfeldt was chosen chairman of a caucus to draw up nominations for the election.

## MARYLAND

Hampstead, Md.—A new feed mill has been opened here by Charles Allender, of the Key Grain & Feed Co., Keymar, Md. Frank Frish will manage the new plant.

## MICHIGAN

Pigeon, Mich.—A feed mixer was recently added to the equipment of the Pigeon Co-op. Elevator Co.'s elevator.

Saginaw, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n will hold its 42nd mid-winter meeting in this city Feb. 6, at the Bancroft Hotel.

Athens, Mich.—The Wolfe Grain Co. opened a bean picking establishment at the Keene Bldg. here on Jan. 21, when 10 machines were put into operation.

Lansing, Mich.—The annual convention of the Michigan State Millers Ass'n will be held in this city, at the Hotel Olds, on Jan. 30, a dinner following business sessions.

Atwood, Mich.—The feed business of Klooster & Co. has been purchased by the Ellsworth Farmers Exchange, of Ellsworth, Mich., which is establishing a branch warehouse here, in charge of John Kooyer.

Traverse City, Mich.—The Traverse City Milling Co., manufacturer of mixed feeds and operator of a flour, rye and corn mill, against whom an involuntary petition in bankruptcy is pending, has obtained permission from Federal Court to submit a re-organization plan.

Hemans, Mich.—Clyde Sheck and Leo Mitton, both of Pontiac, Mich., while awaiting examination in court on a car theft charge at Sandusky, admitted, under questioning, breaking and entering the Hemans Elevator over a month ago, when about 10 bags of beans were stolen. Sheck was out of prison on parole.

Belding, Mich.—Allen Crittenden, 27 years of age, of Lansing, and his brother-in-law, Harold Raymond, same age, of Greenville, who were arrested early this month in Ionia, are said to have confessed to stealing 14 100-pound bags of beans from two Belding elevators, which were broken into during the night of Jan. 5.

Detroit, Mich.—The headhouse and 500,000-bu. malting elevator of the American Malting Co., contract for which was reported in the Sept. 12 Journals as having been let to the Burrell Eng. & Const. Co., is being rushed to completion, which is expected to be Feb. 15. The headhouse is 167 feet high. The entire plant will be operated by electricity.

Birch Run, Mich.—Sidney O. Downer, for years associated with Charles Wolohan, Inc., of this place, died at Saginaw, Mich., where he had resided for 17 years, on Dec. 19, at the age of 47 years. Mr. Downer was a director of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n from 1924 to 1932, and was well known to bean men all over the country. His wife, a son and a daughter survive him.

Lansing, Mich.—The W. K. Gearen Bean Co., to do a bean jobbing business, has been organized by W. K. Gearen, who for many years has been bean buyer for the Van Camp Packing Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., resigning that position recently to launch the new company, which has been incorporated. F. B. Drees, who has been identified with the bean business for years and who was sec'y of the Michigan Bean Jobbers Ass'n for some time, is associated with Mr. Gearen in the new business.

## MINNESOTA

Echo, Minn.—Six dollars was stolen from the office of the Farmers Elevator Co. by burglars recently.

Caledonia, Minn.—The Graf Flour Mills have added to their equipment a clipper cleaner purchased from R. R. Howell & Co.

Hadley, Minn.—Oscar Oberg, manager of the Hadley Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, died Jan. 4 at the Home Hospital here. He was 35 years of age.

Eagle Bend, Minn.—W. P. McGuire has remodeled the office of his produce house and in addition to feed grinding will manufacture a dairy feed.

Avoca, Minn.—Sam Rito, of Marshall, has been appointed grain buyer for the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator at this point, succeeding C. A. Kirk.

Nicollet, Minn.—Just before closing time, on Dec. 7, J. B. Summers, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator, was relieved of about \$20 by a hold-up man at the elevator.

Hastings, Minn.—The King Midas Mill has opened a retail feed store, in the warehouse section of its rye mill, and will carry a complete line of poultry, dairy and mill feed.

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Dumont, Minn.—George G. Quast, of Hancock, Minn., formerly engaged in the grain buying business here, operating his own elevator, died Dec. 25, at the age of 53 years. His widow and three children survive him.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The death of P. A. Rogers, publisher of the Daily Market Record, official paper of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, occurred Jan. 15. He had been a state statistician for the Federal Government since 1926.

Breckenridge, Minn.—Walter S. Heathcote, for years grain buyer and manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here, died at the home of his daughter in Wahpeton, N. D., at the age of 66 years. His widow and five children survive him.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Joshua Shere, father of Harry Shere, of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., died at his home after a prolonged illness on Jan. 8. Mr. Shere founded the Shere Brokerage Co., which did an extensive business in feed concentrates. Three daughters and another son survive.

## MISSOURI

Aurora, Mo.—A small warehouse, formerly a part of the old Majestic Milling Co.'s property, before the latter was sold to the Dixie-Portland Flour Co. interests, has been leased by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for the storage of corn.

Smithton, Mo.—The Smithton Elevtr., owned by T. R. Smith, burned at 10 p. m., Dec. 26; loss, \$7,000; covered by insurance. Approximately 1,000 bus. of wheat and corn was destroyed, and the machinery was damaged beyond repair. The elevator was built about 20 years ago by Briggs Harriman, now of Sedalia, Mo.

Springfield, Mo.—Late in December the machinery was installed in the F. E. R. A.'s new fodder mill here, of which Ralph S. Johnson, formerly employed by a Kansas City milling firm, was recently appointed superintendent by the Missouri relief and reconstruction commission. The mill has a capacity of 150 80-pound sacks of feed an hour and employs 300 men, divided into two shifts, each working eight hours a day. Before the completion of the mill there were 42 carloads of fodder in the warehouse, several more cars waiting to be unloaded and 20 more on the way. This fodder has been shipped from farms in northern Missouri and will be mixed with molasses and cottonseed meal and distributed to farmers whose pastures did not produce enough feed for their cattle last summer. The relief organization has leased another building in town for use as an extra warehouse for storing the fodder.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

The wood headhouse of the Kansas City Southern Elevtr., Moore-Seaver Grain Co. operator, burned Jan. 21; loss, \$250,000; insured. Damage to grain \$100,000; 300,000 bus. in concrete tanks saved.

Kansas City, Mo.—The North Kansas City plant of the Corn Products Refining Co. has resumed manufacture of corn products after being closed since before the holidays. The operating schedule is about 15,000 bus. of corn daily.

New directors of the Grain Clearing Co. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, elected Jan. 8, are as follows: H. A. Fowler, Harry C. Gamage, E. O. Bragg, N. F. Nowland and H. F. Spencer. Holdover directors are W. W. Marshall and W. C. Goffe. New officers have been selected as follows: Pres., E. O. Bragg; first vice-pres., W. C. Goffe; second vice-pres., W. W. Marshall; sec'y, H. C. Gamage; treas., H. A. Fowler. G. G. Lee was re-appointed manager for the thirty-first consecutive year, and R. D. Cline assistant manager.

At the Jan. 8 election of the Kansas City Board of Trade the following directors were chosen for a two-year term: R. A. Kelly, R. E. Swenson, H. J. Smith, S. S. Carlisle, G. A. Johnson and H. J. Sosland. The holdover directors, to serve for another year, are: E. F. Emmons, E. E. Klecan, J. F. Leahy, E. C. Meserve, Jr., L. W. Sanford and A. W. Stewart. New officers elected were given in the Journals last number. Newly elected members of the arbitration com'te are: S. G. Cronin, G. F. Hiltz, H. O. McVey, W. G. Hoover and E. H. Reed.

## ST. LOUIS LETTER

St. Louis, Mo.—At a dinner at the American Annex Hotel, Jan. 16, the St. Louis Merchants Exchange inaugurated a drive for the new Class B and Class C memberships.

Net earnings of Corno Mills Co. for 1934 are reported at \$120,059, compared with net earnings of \$47,495 for the previous year. The 1934 earnings were equal to \$1.22 per share.

The com'te of arbitration of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, to serve for the coming year, is as follows: H. C. Altmansberger, A. H. Beardsley, S. W. Dreyer, O. H. A. Kilz and W. H. Toberman. The personnel of the com'te on appeals is as follows: A. V. Imbs, E. F. Mangelsdorf, T. B. Morton, H. H. Savage and S. A. Whitehead.

Ward A. Brown, who was elected pres. of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange Jan. 9, as previously reported, spent eleven years in the grain business on the Duluth Board of Trade before coming to this city, and became a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange in 1924. He is manager of the grain division of the buying department of the Ralston Purina Co., of this city.

Tentative dates have been set for the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n convention for Sept. 19, 20 and 21, headquarters to be in the Jefferson Hotel, in this city. The Merchants Exchange of St. Louis has appointed a convention com'te as follows: E. C. Dreyer, chairman; J. M. Adam, R. P. Annan, J. O. Ballard, A. H. Beardsley, W. A. Brown, J. H. Caldwell, W. J. Edwards, O. H. A. Kilz and T. K. Martin.

## MONTANA

Missoula, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co., of Great Falls, has bot the cereal mill here from J. D. Rose, and plans to expand its business in this territory.

## NEBRASKA

Hildreth, Neb.—Richard Schepler has been appointed manager of the Hildreth Milling & Feed Co., succeeding Leo Schepler, recently resigned.

Omaha, Neb.—The wholesale feed and flour firm of A. H. Finnell & Co. has been formed by A. H. Finnell, formerly with the Miller Cereal Mills.

Fairbury, Neb.—The Fairbury Milling Co., a new corporation, has bot the Fairbury Alfalfa Mill from the W. H. McLucas Estate. Bert Oviatt, manager, will continue in that capacity.

Fremont, Neb.—The Nye-Jenks Grain Co. will construct a new grain storage shed, contract for which has been given to the Van Ness Const. Co. Construction will start about May 1, cost to be \$14,000. It will be of crib construction, 28x100 feet.

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Millers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting in this city Jan. 25, at the Fontenelle Hotel. The principal discussions will probably be on code problems. Among the speakers expected are C. F. Dietz, code director for the milling industry; Herman Steen, sec'y of the Millers National Federation; J. D. Fleckenstein, national code director, and E. H. Hogueland, pres. Southwestern Millers League.

## NEW ENGLAND

Moosup, Conn.—The Interstate Farmers Co-op. Exchange has installed a new feed mixer in its mill.

Concord, N. H.—Complete feed milling equipment is being installed by the Merrimack Farmers Exchange.

Portland, Me.—The New England Grain Co. will rebuild its office and boiler room. As reported in the Dec. 12 Journals, the company's plant burned early in December.

Boston, Mass.—Joseph J. Carney, assistant to Louis W. De Pass, sec'y of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, resigned Jan. 12 to take a position with an insurance company.

Boston, Mass.—Carloadings of hay, straw and alfalfa for New England during the last quarter of 1934 amounted to 135 cars, and the estimated requirements of the first quarter of 1935 are exactly the same, according to the forecast of the Regional Shippers' Advisory Board.—L. V. S.

Boston, Mass.—Henry P. Smith, a past pres. of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, prominent in both the business and social life of this city, died very unexpectedly at his home here, on Jan. 7, at the age of 68 years. He was a member of the firm of Safford & Smith, flour distributors.

## NEW YORK

Glens Falls, N. Y.—H. B. and H. M. Parks have intasalled a new feed mixer in their mill.

Binghamton, N. Y.—A new roller process buckwheat mill has recently been installed by R. H. Whiting & Son.

New York, N. Y.—New members of the Produce Exchange include Samuel R. Strisik, Edmond du Pont, Harry E. Towle and Peter Vandencorn.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its mid-winter meeting in this city on Jan. 17, at the Hotel Buffalo, the guest speaker being John J. Dillon.

Hortonville, N. Y.—A large building here has been remodeled into an up-to-date feed mill by the Hortonville Grange Co-op. Assn, equipment including a one-ton vertical feed mixer.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Elevating and conveying equipment for unloading cars is being installed by A. O. Dailey & Sons, who are also adding cleaners, scratch grain feeders, corn cutters and cracked corn separators.

New York, N. Y.—The death of James J. Thompson, 81 years of age, senior member of the grain and hay firm of J. J. Thompson & Son, and a member of the Produce Exchange for 40 years, occurred at his home in Bloomfield, N. J., Jan. 7, caused by heart failure.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Corn Exchange bade farewell to the old year by an old-fashioned New Year's party on the floor of the exchange during the afternoon of Monday, Dec. 31, when orchestra music was furnished for dancing and a large punch bowl for liquid refreshment.

Caledonia, N. Y.—James Alexander Hamilton, whose father, William Hamilton, founded W. A. Hamilton & Son, operating an elevator, mill and bean picking plant here, died Jan. 1, at his home in New Haven, Conn., at the age of 60 years. He was buried in Caledonia, beside his brother, the late William V. Hamilton, former pres. of the New York State Millers Ass'n.

**THE  
GRAIN  
DRIER**

WITHOUT A  
BOILER  
THAT'S  
A

**RANDOLPH**

MANUFACTURED BY  
**O.W. Randolph Co.**  
TOLEDO, OHIO  
U.S.A.


# RANDOLPH DRIERS

FOR

## Grain, Soya Beans, Rice

AND

## Dehydrators for Alfalfa, Sweet Corn and Vegetables





New York, N. Y.—The floor of the New York Produce Exchange is being arranged for the new trading in potato and tobacco futures to be inaugurated soon.

New York, N. Y.—The assets of the Molasses Products Corp. and the Dunbar Molasses Corp. have been acquired by the Commercial Solvents Corp. in association with Corn Products Refining Co. A new company is being formed, with a probable capital of \$5,000,000, two-thirds held by the Commercial Corp. and one-third by Corn Products, to take over the business of the two molasses corporations.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Litchville, N. D.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator was one of several business places here broken into by thieves, Nov. 22, whose total loot amounted to about \$354.

Venturia, N. D.—In a petition filed recently by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, trustees for the insolvent Doerr Grain Co., of this place, permission was asked to pay \$6,767 to persons holding grain storage receipts of the insolvent company.

Fargo, N. D.—L. A. Warnken, a pioneer grain man of this state, for a number of years agent for the Duluth Elevator Co. and later superintendent of that line, with headquarters in this city, died Dec. 25. At the time of his death, Mr. Warnken was treas. of the Emerado Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Emerado, N. D.

Forty-four meetings will be held in North Dakota beginning Jan. 21, under the sponsorship of the North Dakota Agricultural College in co-operation with the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, the topics of discussion to be seed grain supplies, seed grain treatment and feed problems. A realization of the results of planting unadapted or smutty seed prompted the campaign, which is aimed to be of widespread effect. The meetings will begin at 3 p. m. and will be later continued in the evening until about 9 p. m. The meetings so far scheduled are as follows: Jan. 21—Carson, Cas-selton, Rolette, Stanton and Washburn. Jan. 22—Bismarck, Bottineau, Cando, Ellendale and Mott. Jan. 23—Devils Lake, Hettinger, Langdon, McCluskey, Mohall and Wishek. Jan. 24—Bowbells, Bowman, Cavalier, Lakota, Linton, Minot and Towner. Jan. 25—Beach, Jamestown, Lamoure, Killdeer, Minnewaukan, Park River and Rugby. Jan. 26—Carrington, Crosby, Dickinson, Forman, Fessenden, Grand Forks and Valley City. Jan. 28—Finley, Steele, Wahpeton and Williston. Jan. 29—Cooperstown, Lisbon and Watford City.

## OHIO

Avon, O.—The Avon Lake Feed Mill has installed a No. 2 Howell "North Star" Corn Sheller.

Jeromesville, O.—Henry Gill, who was engaged in the grain business here, died early this month.

New London, O.—Palmer & Golding, local grain elevator owners, have bot T. W. Messenger's elevator here. Both elevators will continue to operate.

Versailles, O.—J. K. Long & Co. have installed a 60-h.p. hammer mill, magnetic separator and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Scott, O.—The Equity Exchange Co.'s elevator was broken into Jan. 12 and safe robbed of \$15 in cash. Checks and other valuable papers were untouched.—F. S.

Toledo, O.—Otto Heyneman, retired grain merchant, for 35 years associated with the Toledo Grain & Milling Co., died at his home near this city Dec. 30, at the age of 77 years. He is survived by his widow and three sons.

North Lewisburg, O.—John Loibl, one of the partners of the North Lewisburg Mills, has withdrawn from the partnership, but the operation of the mill will continue under the management of Messrs. Edelblute and Davis.

Cincinnati, O.—The wife of Andrew E. Lippelman, pres. of the Ubiko Milling Co., feed manufacturers, died recently, at the age of 50 years, from heart trouble. Besides the husband, two sons and two daughters survive.

Verona, O.—The new flour mill here owned by Ray Floyd and Adolph Studebaker burned Jan. 15; loss, about \$13,000; insurance \$6,000. Much of the machinery was installed and operations were expected to begin in a few weeks.

Baltimore, O.—J. R. Johnson has installed a Sidney Fan Sheller in his elevator.

East Liberty, O.—Asa C. Harvey has dissolved partnership with the Harvey & Moffitt Elevator Co. here, C. F. Moffitt being the other partner. As reported in the Journals last number, Mr. Harvey recently bot a milling plant at Edison, O.

Cincinnati, O.—At the annual election of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, held during the second week of this month, D. W. Hopkins was elected pres. for the third consecutive term, Elmer H. Heile was made first vice-pres., H. N. Atwood second vice-pres., George A. Nieman treas., Walter J. O'Connell sec'y. Directors are: Roy E. Rife, Robert E. Early, E. H. Heile, A. E. Lippelman and Henry Nagel.

## OKLAHOMA

Blackwell, Okla.—The Tropical Cereal Co. is a new firm here, organized by W. E. Tredway and associates.

Gotebo, Okla.—The hammer mill formerly operated by Jake Remple has been reconditioned and is being operated by Marion Davis, of this city.

Breckenridge, Okla.—The Blackwell Mill & Elevator of this place was broken into during the night of Dec. 21 and looted of 15 sacks of flour and a radio.

Corn, Okla.—The Corn Milling Co., Pete Rogalsky, owner, is installing a new centrifugal reel and an additional elevator. The mill is operating both day and night.

Enid, Okla.—It is reported that the stockholders of the Union Equity Exchange have voted to build another elevator here, to have a capacity of 1,000,000 bus., giving the company a total capacity of 1,500,000 bus. It is hoped to have the elevator completed in time for this year's crop.

Dover, Okla.—Stockholders of the Kiel-Dover Farmers Elevator Co. have voted to rebuild the elevator that burned Dec. 12, as reported in the Journals Dec. 26 number. The majority of those voting favored a concrete structure so built that it could be enlarged later if advisable. Work is to start at once.

Pocasset, Okla.—Six farmers of this county have sued the Farmers Elevator Co., of this place, for the loss of wheat in the elevator which burned on Sept. 6 last. The amounts of wheat lost range from 280 bus. to 2,102 bus. These farmers claim that the elevator company was supposed to carry insurance for them for the one cent a bu. per month that they paid. The elevator claims that the one cent per month was storage charge only and that each farmer was supposed to carry his own insurance. The company had insurance on the elevator building and on the wheat owned by the elevator company itself, but had no insurance on any other wheat. All the farmers that are suing are said to be stockholders in the elevator.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Fairview Station (Fairview p. o.), Ore.—E. J. McGaw's elevator (operated as Fairview Grain & Warehouse Co.) burned Jan. 3; loss (including also that to a box factory), \$15,000. The fire was of undetermined origin.

The following have been made honorary members of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n: George E. Daubner, of the Idaho Dept. of Agriculture; A. J. Fleming, of the Oregon Dept. of Agriculture, and E. L. Sammons and J. B. Fink, of the Washington Dept. of Agriculture.

Fulton Station (Pendleton p. o.), Ore.—Construction of a 200,000-bus. wheat elevator and small sack warehouse here will be started by the Pendleton Grain Growers' Co-op. The former warehouse was destroyed by fire Oct. 4. The decision to rebuild was reached at a meeting of directors of the co-operative, with C. E. Huff, pres. of the Farmers' National Grain Corp.—F. K. H.

Kamiah, Ida.—The T. E. Robinson Grain Co. has purchased the warehouse of the Kamiah Grain Co., which it has been operating under lease with an option to buy that was good until Jan. 1. Mr. Robinson states that he will begin the erection of a modern elevator in the spring, equipped with all conveniences for handling bulk grain. Harry Wise is manager for the Robinson Grain Co.

Lewiston, Ida.—Walter Mitchell, Volney Miller and E. E. Eastwood, of this city, and Frank Baker, of Craigmont, have organized a warehousemen's ass'n here, to handle local problems.

Portland, Ore.—Upon receiving word from Washington, D. C., that the government contemplated shipping wheat from the Northwest by water to the Middle West, via the Mississippi River route, the Portland Merchants Exchange sent a telegram to A. J. S. Weaver, agricultural adjustment administration, urging immediate action on the shipping proposal. Attention was drawn to the fact that any movement to the East by rail owing to inadequate interior facilities for cleaning, smutting and handling would be extremely slow and expensive. The members of the exchange offered to assist in any possible way to expedite shipment by water and tendered their terminal facilities, which are ample and well equipped for that purpose.—F. K. H.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Catawissa, Pa.—The plant of A. J. Balshi is installing a 60-h.p. diesel engine.

Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.—Sunny Ridge Co. has installed a Sidney Feed Mixer.

Farrell, Pa.—Corn cutting and grading equipment have been installed by Leonard F. Roux.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Albert J. Gosser, engaged in the grain business in this city and western Pennsylvania for the past 40 years, died Dec. 25, at the age of 71 years. He was vice-pres. of the Homewood-Brushston (suburban stations of this city) Board of Trade.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Gorman, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elevator Co.'s local elevator burned this month, together with 10,000 bus. of grain.

Raymond, S. D.—During the night of Dec. 12 The Co-op. Elevator Co.'s office was entered by burglars, who broke open the safe and stole cash amounting to \$300 and also some checks.

Bowdle, S. D.—In order to permit the installation of up-to-date machinery, the Bowdle Mill, Mr. Leno, proprietor, suspended grinding flour the first of this month, for two months. The grinding of feed will go on uninterrupted, and the exchange of wheat for flour will continue, as there is a large supply of flour on hand. Employees at the mill are busy cleaning government seed wheat, which has been stored there for distribution, 3,200 bus. being on hand.

Whitewood, S. D.—T. O. Mitchell of this city, died Dec. 30 in a Rapid City hospital, at the age of 82 years. He was engaged in the grain and flour business, having an interest at one time in the old Thompson & Mitchell flour and feed business, which later became the Whitewood Milling Co. He was a member of the board of directors of the Tri-State Milling Co., which built an elevator on the site of the Whitewood Milling Co.'s burned plant. His widow and two children survive him.

## SOUTHEAST

Winchester, Va.—Winchester Milling Co. is installing a large Sidney Combined Sheller and Cleaner.

## TENNESSEE

Covington, Tenn.—Tom Anderson has installed a modern grist mill here.

Nashville, Tenn.—After an illness of only four days, Walter Lockett, Jr., of the feed firm of R. L. Wiles & Co. died on Jan. 14.

Dickson, Tenn.—L. B. McClure and E. E. Spencer have bot the Robinson Bros. Milling Co.'s mill and are making improvements and adding new equipment.

Nashville, Tenn.—It is expected that Tennessee will soon have a sales tax, the governor in his message to the legislature having asked for a 3% tax, to be limited to a period of 30 months. Some reduction in property taxes is expected if a sales tax is adopted.

Memphis, Tenn.—The West Tennessee Feed & Grain Co., Inc., did not purchase the business of the Pok-A-Dot Feed Mills or the Sessum Grain Co., as was reported in the daily press, but only took over the buildings and equipment used by the two concerns, which are planning to open at a new location not yet selected.



Memphis, Tenn.—At the annual election of officers of the Merchants Exchange, held Jan. 12, H. L. McGeorge was chosen as pres., and W. H. Jasson as vice-pres., both being unopposed. Directors were elected as follows: C. G. Carter, L. B. Lovitt, W. G. Manire, H. B. McCoy, C. P. Reid, Sim F. Clark, S. T. Pease and W. R. Smith-Vaniz.

Memphis, Tenn.—Following the transfer of L. R. Hawley, formerly southern manager of the Quaker Oats Co., to Chicago, as the company's national advertising manager (as reported in the Journals last number), the local managerial duties have been divided. A. C. Peterson will be head of the plant and southern feed sales manager and J. E. Franchere will have charge of the cereal sales.

## WISCONSIN

Strum, Wis.—A. A. Blumentritt recently installed flour milling machinery in his mill.

Eau Claire, Wis.—The Eau Claire Seed & Feed Co. has purchased the Bruley Elvtr. here.

Lancaster, Wis.—A new feed mixer has been installed by the Eastman-Cartwright Lbr. Co., which contemplates the manufacture of a complete line of feeds.

Grimms, Wis.—A number of farmers in this vicinity took the witness stand in circuit court on Jan. 18, and testified that settlement for the grain stored in Charles Freiherr's elevator in 1933 and sold by his son Ray (who disappeared at that time and is still being searched for) has not been made yet. Mr. Freiherr's elevator was sold after the disappearance of the son.

## MILWAUKEE LETTER

The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange has made application for exemption from registration as a national securities exchange.

New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange include George W. Hales, of Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, and E. S. Ferguson, of Atlantic Elvtr. Co., Minneapolis.

The death of Otto Bausenbach, an official of the Red Star Yeast & Products Co., which has a large grain elevator, and a member of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, occurred on Jan. 6.

The younger members of the exchange gave a New Year's party in the Exchange room on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 29. Music, dancing, sandwiches and beer provided an enjoyable time for a large crowd of members and their friends.

## WYOMING

Wheatland, Wyo.—The elevator of the Wheatland Roller Mills burned Jan. 5; loss, estimated at \$50,000.

Consolidation of the commercial dry corn milling industry as a division of the wheat flour milling industry under the wheat flour millers' code will be considered at a public hearing in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 28 at the Netherlands-Plaza Hotel.

## A New Measuring Meter

Wherever materials must be accurately proportioned before mixing in order to insure an accurate blend in the final product there is need for the new Conveyometer developed by the Richardson Scale Co. In feed mills particularly accurate proportioning and thoro mixing have been problems so dependent upon human variables that costly errors and tremendous losses in waste of both materials and time have been frequent. The new machine is finding a ready welcome.

The manufacturers of the Conveyometer, who have built a reputation for dependability during the many years they have supplied automatic scales to the grain and feed trade, describe the new device as follows:

The conveyometer consists primarily of two small belt conveyors, one a measuring and feeding device, the other a weight-checking and delivery device, designed to measure loose, small, crushed, granular and ground materials of specified test weight, without human attendance, in repeated equal loads, and to convey these loads in a practically continuous stream to whatever equipment is provided to receive them.

In effect the new machine has one device for measuring a definite amount of material out of a receiving hopper. Then it weighs the amount measured before passing it on to the receiving belt. If the measurement weighs correct a green light shows. Should a change in the specific gravity of the material cause it to weigh heavy a red light shows, if it weighs light no light shows. The latter indication also tells when the feed hopper is empty of material.

This check weighing of the measured material is dependable insurance of the accuracy of the measurements and the scale beam and tell-tale lights enable the floor man to quickly stop the machinery until empty bins can be refilled, or to note any weight changes of any material going into a mixture which are apt to disportion the mix.

The machine is thoroly adjustable. Its feed gate and its weight poise can be set to measure, weigh and feed quantities in a range of 11 to 1. When a variable speed transmission is used to operate the device the range is increased to almost 30 to 1.

Set up in batteries according to the number of materials to be blended this machine insures accurate measurement of the materials going into the blend. All machines in a battery will operate from a single power unit and chain drives synchronize their operation perfectly. Yet accurate regulating mechanisms permit quickly changing the settings of the machines to agree with a different formula and the proportions in the formula are correct with the settings the moment the machinery is started.

The machine is made in four sizes, with maxi-

mum hourly capacities ranging from 480 to 960 bus. The manufacturer has issued a bulletin completely describing the device, its method of operation and its range. It is available on request.

## Flax for Idle Corn Land

Faced with a 17,677,000-bushel corn surplus grown on 1,340,000 acres of idle cotton land in Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas, northern producers are said to be considering planting flax and hemp on their 15,774,000 idle corn acres—inasmuch as the 1935 corn-hog contract permits northern producers to plant any crop other than corn and thereby overcome such competitive disadvantages as prevailed during 1934.

Development of higher yielding flax varieties, new machinery for processing, and the discovery that flax can be advantageously spun on cotton spinning machinery, should make it a strong competitor of cotton. Automobile tire manufacturers are also said to be investigating a German process for defibration of flax.

At present farmers cannot raise any fiber crops such as flax and hemp for cordage purposes to compete in price with fibers that are now imported under present low rates of duty, and while a new tariff on foreign fibers met opposition from Northwestern grain sections in 1929 such action will be necessary if farmers are to grow these fiber crops profitably.

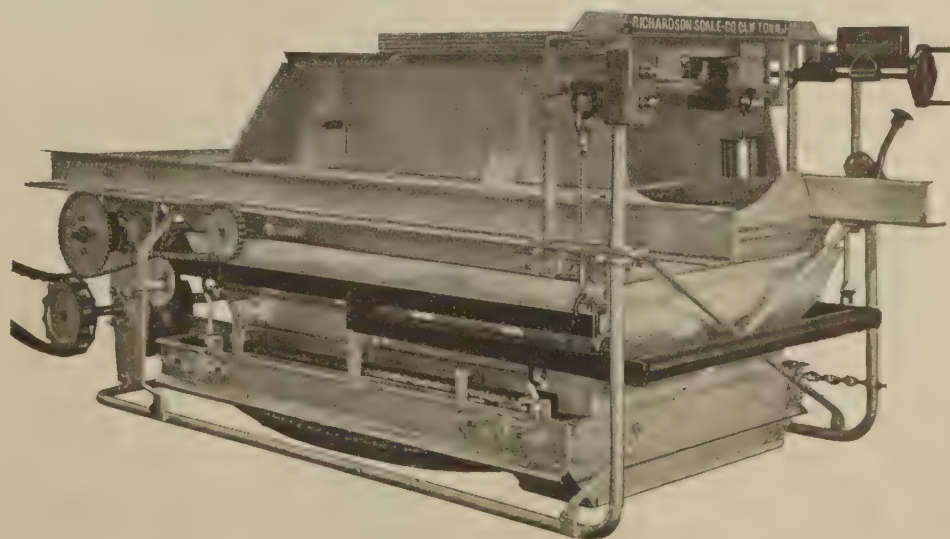
Secretary Wallace said recently that provision might be made in proposed amendments to the farm act for paying farmers in commodities instead of cash for reducing production. The administration would hold stocks of grain accumulated under loans on stored crops during surplus years and, in return for more drastic reductions in the following year, would return ownership of the stocks to farmers instead of paying them cash.

## Argentina Will Construct Fourteen Elevators

Plans and specifications have been prepared for the 14 terminal elevators to be built by the Argentine government.

Rosario is to have two units of a total capacity of 100,000 tons; Buenos Aires, 150,000 tons; 50,000 tons each are to be erected at San Nicolas, Villa Constitucion and Santa Fe; 30,000 at La Plata; 2,000 tons each at Mar de Plata, Concipcion del Uruguay, Diamante and Riachuelo. At Bahia Blanca two units will be erected, one an enlargement by 60,000 tons of the Ingeniero White Elevator and the other, 30,000 tons, at the Commercial port.

Construction of the proposed 420 country elevators has been postponed.



Conveyometer for Proportioning Blends

# Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

**James E. Bennett & Co.**

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

**Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.**

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

**The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.**

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments



# Field Seeds

**St. Paris, O.**—St. Paris Grain Co. is installing a new Sidney Standard Seed Cleaner.

**Zanesville, O.**—A seed department is being conducted by the new Cline Feed Store.

**Portland, Ind.**—The Finch & Weasel Elevator Co. is installing a Sidney Standard Seed Cleaner.

**Illiopolis, Ill.**—Scott & Peters have been working 60 men for a month selecting seed corn at their elevator.

**Distributors of seed grain** for the government in drouth areas are required to furnish a \$2,000 surety bond to the relief agency.

**Waterloo, Ia.**—The Earl F. May Seed Co. will open a wholesale and retail seed store in a building recently remodeled for the purpose.

**Jackson, Mich.**—S. E. Beeman, 64, former vice-pres. of the Isael Seed Co., died on Jan. 7. His widow, two sons and a daughter survive him.

**Ellensburg, Wash.**—H. E. Kock, formerly of the Ellensburg Milling Co., has engaged in the seed and feed business as the Ellensburg Feed & Seed Store.

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—December receipts of seeds were: Milo 36 cars and flaxseed 2, against Milo 31 cars and kafir 1 car, in December, 1933.—Los Angeles Grain Exchange.

**C. J. Simmons**, of Stockton, Ill., became corn king of Illinois Jan. 14 when he took the grand championship for ten ears of corn at the University of Illinois farm and home week.

**Columbus, O.**—The 27th annual Ohio State Corn and Grain Show will be held Jan. 28 to Feb. 1 at the State University under the auspices of the Ohio Seed Improvement Ass'n.

**Eau Claire, Wis.**—The Eau Claire Seed & Feed Co. has been incorporated by W. A. Strauss, Paul A. Nelson and W. C. Crocker, with \$20,000 capital, to deal in seeds and feed. An elevator has been purchased.

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

#### GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

#### SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

## FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

### SIOUX CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City	Iowa
Sioux Falls	So. Dak.
Norfolk	Nebr.
Carroll	Iowa
Billings	Mont.
Algona	Iowa
Fairmont	Minn.
Albert Lea	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

**Washington, D. C.**—An appropriation of \$50,000,000 for seed loans is contemplated by the Senate committee on agriculture in a bill now being drafted, according to Senator L. J. Murphy of Iowa. That should produce a large crop of loans.

**Minot, N. D.**—The state seed show to be held Mar. 14 and 15 will have as a special feature the distribution of a carload of very high class certified seed grain at cost price. The seed will be purchased by the Greater North Dakota Ass'n in co-operation with the state seed department.

**Oklahoma City, Okla.**—A state seed law for Oklahoma has been drafted under the direction of F. D. Keller, pres. of the Oklahoma Seedmen's Ass'n, to replace the present law. Seed dealers would be licensed and inferior seed from other states kept out, but farmers will buy cheap trash from neighbors if unable to get it in the open market.

**Experiments with imported red clover seed** have shown its inferiority in the eastern half of the United States. Plants from imported seed are neither as winter hardy nor as resistant to diseases and insect enemies as plants from red clover strains which have been grown in a section for many years. The best seed for any locality is that which has been grown locally for several years.

**Decatur, Ill., Jan. 19.**—The scarcity of seed grain, given so much publicity, so far has failed to materialize. Offers of corn, oats and soy beans suitable for seed are coming from everywhere, but so far there has been very little demand. Believe this situation requires caution on the part of those who have been holding back stocks, as spring and pastures will be here before we know it.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

**Toronto, Ont.**—Walter Dickson Steele, well known president of the Steele, Briggs Seed Co., was killed by an automobile on Jan. 5, when the driver of the death-car ran up on the sidewalk after colliding with another machine and ran down both the deceased and his brother, Mr. Clarke Steele. His demise shocked the seed trade. He is survived by his widow, two daughters, two sons, a brother and two sisters.

**Fargo, N. D.**—A special warning is offered concerning northern corn which was supposed to have been grown one year in southern Minnesota, commonly called "one-year-removed" corn. Some of our leading corn men select good northern grown seed corn, adapted to this state, take it down into central or south Minnesota, and grow it there for one year. Then they bring it back to North Dakota for sale as seed corn. The North Dakota Seed Commissioner announces that he will not permit the representation or labeling of "one-year-removed" corn in

North Dakota, unless such corn has been checked by him or his agents as being truly of that kind.

**Efforts** were made at the Nebraska Experiment Station to adapt to spring small grains methods already developed for measuring cold resistance in winter wheat and to determine the relative rating of spring wheat, oats, and barley, and possible varietal differences. The seedling plants proved more cold resistant when emerging from the soil or in the 1-leaf stage than in the 2- or 3-leaf stages. Seedlings evidently manifest least cold endurance when food reserves of the endosperm become exhausted, and the data suggested that varied differences as to hardness may best be distinguished at this stage. A greater degree of cold endurance resulted from exposure to a continuous than to an intermittent hardening temperature. In order of cold endurance as hardened seedlings, these grains could be ranked as spring wheat, barley, and oats. Varieties within any crop differ materially in cold endurance. Germination was equally good at low, medium, and high temperatures. Spring wheat germinated somewhat sooner than oats and barley at a low temperature.

**J. George Mann** of Minneapolis, representing four of the seed trade ass'ns, in addition to a brief filed some time ago, recently argued orally before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington against increases in freight rates on seeds. Rates on commodities subject to flaxseed rates—i.e., flaxseed, millet seed, sweet clover seed, hemp seed, hungarian seed, castor beans, broom corn seed and popcorn will be increased 10 per cent because they are not included in the grain group—while the rates on soybeans will be increased 3 cents and the rates on velvet beans, cane seed, sorghum seed, sudan grass and wild mustard seed will not only be increased to the wheat basis but, in addition thereto, will be increased 3 cents because they are grouped with commodities taking the present wheat or corn rates. Mr. Mann holds "this method of increasing rates is most impracticable and unfair and should not be condoned by the Commission. It disrupts relationships of long standing, creates discriminatory situations and, in general, adversely affects the interest of carriers and the shippers as well."

## Missouri to Distribute Seed Corn

The 300,000 bushels of seed corn bought in December by the Seed Conservation Division of the Missouri Relief & Reconstruction Commission will be distributed to native farmers whose supplies are inadequate.

Inasmuch as adapted varieties are scarce it is anticipated that additional seed will be purchased by the Commission.

## NOBLE BROTHERS

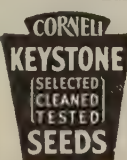
### Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy  
SOY BEANS

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Buyers and sellers of  
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ST. LOUIS, MO.

## CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

### GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds  
GET IN TOUCH WITH US



## Government Demanding Crop Changes

By J. F. Cox,

Chief, Replacement Crops Section, AAA, before Farm Seed Group.

In the great program of agricultural readjustment under way the services of the seed trade in making available seed of grass and meadow crops and emergency forage crops is of the highest importance. In a broad way, the adjustment program of the Administration calls for the transition in the use of thirty-five or forty million acres now devoted to the surplus basic commodity crops, corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, etc., and the use of this cultivated land for erosion prevention and soil improvement crops, chiefly grass and meadow crops. Even with last year's large seed reserves, there was only enough additional seed to plant four or five million acres of pasture and meadow crops in addition to the acreage of those crops normally planted. The national program as approved calls for a great expansion in the production and distribution of seed of the major grasses and leguminous meadow crops.

The drouth has greatly complicated the situation, due to the failure over wide territories of the drouth area of seedings of pasture and meadow crops made last year, damage to established pastures and meadows and, above all, the shortage due to drouth of seed of grasses and legumes. During the next several years, in order to carry out the program of adjustment, great increases of available seed supplies of grasses and clovers, the erosion control and soil improving crops, will be necessary. In bringing this about, the co-operation of those who handle seed of these crops is essential.

Seed Shortage Increasing.—Importations are now being made by members of the seed trade of sudan grass, millet, forage and grain sorghums and other seeds needed to supplement our depleted stocks and to meet the increased demand for emergency forage crops thruout the drouth area. My attention has been called to the desirability of sorghum and sudan grass seed from Australia and New Zealand, due to the fact that these countries secured their original supplies of seed from the United States, and hence their sorghum varieties in particular are of known adaptation and superior in the main to importations from other regions. G. C. Edler, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, can give the most valuable information at this time in regard to the domestic and imported seed supplies.

As you well remember, there was still much concern last June in regard to the disposal of surpluses of aging supplies of red top, bluegrass and even of red clover. The problem now is to secure enough forage crop seed—to

make best use of available supplies, and to build up the supply to take care of assured needs. The effect of the adjustment program in stimulating the use of grass, legumes and emergency forage crops seed was apparent last year.

Meadow Crops to Replace Grains.—During the coming year the cotton, wheat and tobacco contracts carry definite contracted acreage features encouraging the planting of new seedings of grasses, meadow crops and soil improving legumes on over twenty-five million acres of "contracted acreage." The corn-hog contract, due to the drouth shortage of grass and meadow crop seed, carried no definite contracted acreage feature, but a strong program will be launched to direct the use of the shifted corn acreage, eight to ten million acres in all, to pasture and meadow crops and emergency forage crops.

The demand for seed of pasture and meadow grasses and legumes, and of soy beans, cow peas, field peas, vetch, rape, millet, sudan, forage and grain sorghums, sunflowers, etc., will be increased.

The adjustment program for 1936 will direct even stronger attention to grasses and legumes, particularly if it is felt that sufficient seed will be available.

## Kentucky Seedsmen Elect

M. J. Yopp, Paducah, will head the Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n during the coming year, having been elected as president at the second annual meeting of this organization, held in Louisville, Jan. 8, with fine attendance from all parts of the state. Various important matters were discussed.

With him will serve W. P. Hall, Louisville, and F. P. Kiser, Paris, as vice-presidents, and Owen T. Watts, Louisville, as sec'y-treasurer.

## Minneapolis Seed Co. Changes Name

The name of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Seed Co. was changed to Seed Division, Cargill Elevators, Inc., the first of the year, which merger is in keeping with a recent policy inaugurated by the Cargill interests to consolidate some of their subsidiaries that they might better serve their patrons.

No change will take place in personnel or policies of the company insofar as it affects the business formerly conducted under the name of the Minneapolis Seed Co.

## Courts Punish Seed Frauds

Four suits prosecuting violators of the Federal Seed Act, were reported Jan. 11 by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

A shipment into Arkansas of 10 sacks of sudan grass seed was found to be misbranded as to germination and noxious weed seeds. The shipper, R. B. Buchanan Seed Co., of Memphis, Tenn., filed a plea of *nolo contendere* and was fined \$200.

The Scott County Milling Co., Sikeston, Mo., was fined \$100 and costs upon a plea of guilty to a charge of having shipped into Arkansas 10 bags of rye seed misbranded as to germination.

Another case involved 24 bags of crimson clover seed shipped by A. N. Levin, Chattanooga, Tenn., to Fort Payne, Ala., also misbranded as to germination. The seed was seized and the court ordered that it be destroyed or disposed of to a charitable institution for feed purposes only.

The Mitchellhill Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo., shipped 225 bags of sudan grass seed into Alabama, labeled, "Apprx. Germ 84." The seed was found to germinate not more than 38% and the 29 bags remaining were seized by the U. S. marshal. The court ordered the destruction of the seed.

## Meeting of Farm Seed Group

General optimism predominated at the mid-winter meeting of the Farm Seed Group, held at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Jan. 14. This was brought about by rising markets, a pride in the select stocks on hand, a stronger buying sentiment among farmers, more inquiries for better grades of seeds and orders for larger amounts. Speakers reported the best outlook for mail order business since the depression began. Insufficiency of stocks of some seeds to go "around," a shortage of hay in burned out areas topping a demand unsatisfied for several seasons for legume seeds now being reflected in a brisk call for legumes, sweet clover supplies cleaned up on rising markets and poorer stocks quickly moved to anxious buyers leaving good stocks in a strong position. Western bluegrass, which was thought badly damaged, has been brought back by rains, so pretty good crop is looked for. Country bookings on alfalfa and clover are lower than usual because of high prices offset by increasing orders for fodder crops which, with more cash being paid with orders, insures reseeded burned pastures more than general. The decline of timothy production in Iowa is offset by increase in alfalfa, clover and forage crops, giving best prospects for seed business in recent years. Illinois farmers are holding 9,000,000 bus. of soy beans for \$1.35 but will use half for seed and sell the rest—their only crop surplus. Seed stocks, having been unusually well moved into distributive channels from producing areas, force the conclusion that country stocks will not be a competitive factor. So the seed business promises to be all that has been hoped for it.

"We're all more optimistic than we've been for years," stated Chairman Charles D. Ross, "and the only danger is that if we all get going the same way we will overdo it."

GOVERNMENTAL RELIEF came too late last year to be of much assistance to the producer, it was said, however a better program is in prospect for this coming year.

UNIFORM SEED TAGS agitated by some states did not give seedsmen much concern.

MENACE OF TRUCKERS in direct competition was cited as one of the growing evils of the seed business, which was coupled with the suggestion that seedsmen extend all possible help to their customers, at the same time carefully watching retailer's sales and their own collections.

BAG WEIGHT MAXIMUM of 100 pounds agitated by the railroads was said to be dormant for the time being, but is expected to come up for consideration again.

GOVERNMENT SEED PURCHASES will not come out into competition with private-

## Swedish Type Seed Oats (Pick-o-the-Crop)

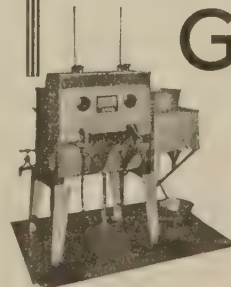
An opportunity to increase your profits by introducing the type oat that commands a premium.

Write for  
Sample and Price.

**The Metamora Elevator Co.**

Metamora, Ohio

## HIGHER GRADE GRAIN



commands a premium.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Department.

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct  
GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers Scales Sieves—Grain and Seed Triers Mixers	Sample Pans Accessories Weight Per Bushel Testers Emerson Dockage Kickers
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SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU  
325 W. HURON STREET  
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



ly owned stocks, having gone into consumptive channels, it was authoritatively stated.

SEED CODE SIGNING anticipated before end of January, after which code authority will be elected.

LICENSING IN 13 SOUTHERN STATES will be ironed out at a meeting in Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 19, all interested being invited to attend.

FORCED PLANTINGS of grasses and meadow crops, demanded by the government in their wheat acreage reduction contracts, was fully outlined in a letter from J. F. Cox of Washington, D. C., published elsewhere.

TRADE RULES for the Farm Seed Dealers are now a part of the by-laws of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

NEW MEMBERS introduced include A. H. Beardsley of Picker & Beardsley, St. Louis, Mo., and David P. Campbell, Northwestern Seed Co., Keokuk, Ia., according to Secretary Albert H. Mangelsdorf, St. Louis seedsman, who was directed by resolution to express the condolences of the gathering over the death of Walter Steele, seedsman of Toronto, Ont.

## Watch Seeds for Weeds

Grain men are cautioned especially so this year to watch the purity of seed grain handled. Seed grain is very scarce in some sections and supplies must be brought in to meet the needs.

Great care must be exercised in the purchase of seed grain to avoid the spread of all weeds, says A. C. Arny, agronomist at the University Farm, St. Paul.

Both leafy spurge and field bindweed (creeping jenny) have become fairly well established particularly in the southwestern part, but is not limited to that section entirely, and it costs farmers from \$20.00 to \$30.00 an acre to eradicate them.

## Racketeering in Seed Corn by Truckers

Traffic by truckers in unadapted, low-germination seed corn is rapidly approaching the "racket" stage, particularly in the drouth areas, much to the disadvantage of the legitimate dealer offering stocks of known strain and germination to the wise buyer.

Truckers buying entire cribs of Minnesota and northern Iowa corn of the 1933 and previous crops are reported to be selecting the best looking ears to sell unsuspecting farmers for seed, whereas in other instances farmers are culling truck loads of corn imported for feeding purposes for attractive ears for their own seed and to sell to their neighbors. Much of this corn is so low in germination and vitality that it will not pay to plant.

## Control of Pea Diseases Outlined

Pea diseases, information as to their causes, and recommendations for prevention and control (where known) are described in the new Farmers Bulletin 1735. Among the diseases discussed are root rots, root knot, powdery mildew, wilts, bacterial blights, etc.

Some of the worst pea diseases are carried by seed and it is important that disease-free seed be used when possible, the bulletin emphasizes. Saving seed from the previous crop to economize is not recommended, partially because disinfection cannot destroy germs beneath the seed coat without destroying the seed itself.

Seed grown in the Northwestern States is more nearly free from seed-borne diseases than that grown in the East, states the report.

Pea production has doubled within the last decade, despite the especially heavy losses to growers in years when rains are excessive and weather cool.

## Grain Carriers

St. Paul, Minn.—The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet at the Hotel Lowry Jan. 29.

The Newly created federal co-ordinator of railroads already has 150 employees. How the tax eaters do multiply.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Of the 67 vessels composing the winter grain storage fleet ten boats have been unloaded.

The Eastern trunk lines are considering a reduction of the rate on corn oil imported, to 38 cents, New York to Chicago.

Western railroads have refused to grant the request of the government for reduced rates on wheat from the North Pacific Coast for animal feed.

Loadings of grain and grain products during the week ending Jan. 5 totaled 22,009 cars, against 23,338 during the like week of 1934, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Seattle, Wash.—The railroads companies held a hearing here recently on a proposal to give a free back haul of grain from the interior for cleaning only, as desired by the coast grain trade.

Chicago, Ill.—A protest against the Western Trunk Line tariff restrictions of 45 per cent on vegetable meals in physical mixtures has been filed by the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n traffic com'te.

The Vancouver Grain Exchange has petitioned the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners for a downward readjustment of freight rates on grain from the prairie provinces, particularly, Alberta, to Vancouver, for export.

Hearing on alleged discriminatory rail rates on wheat and flour from the Southwest to C. F. A. territory is scheduled at Minneapolis on Feb. 18. This case dates back to 1923 and was instituted by the Southwestern Millers' League.

Present rates on grain from points north of Council Bluffs on the Illinois Central to Kansas City and Omaha will remain in effect, the Interstate Commerce Commission having suspended the supplement to the tariff canceling the rates.

Chicago, Ill.—The C. & N-W. Ry. Co. has asked the Western Trunk Line Com'te for permission to give free pick-up and delivery service on less than carload shipments. The company will adopt a flexible plan for having the work done by local cartage companies, or by shippers, truckers or receivers given an allowance.

If freight rate increases designed to bring the railroads of the country an additional revenue of \$177,000,000 are not granted, the country's railways will have a deficit this year of over \$200,000,000 which about equals the 10% wage slash given back to rail employees by President Roosevelt and Transportation Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman. Rail supplies have been increased in cost by \$134,000,000 under the N.R.A. it was charged.

Denial of applications seeking authority to abandon a line of railroad extending from Bernice to Monroeton, in Sullivan and Bradford counties, Pa., 24 miles, has been voted by the Commission, division 4, with Commissioner Mahaffie dissenting, in Finance No. 10415, Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. proposed abandonment of operation.

Generally speaking the provisions of the trucking code do not apply to the farmers or trucks engaged in hauling the property of the owner. The trucking code applies to vehicles which are engaged in hauling property or materials of any character if a revenue is derived from the haulage.—F. E. Landsburg, trucking code authority.

The proposal that the Chicago sanitary district sell its canal to the federal government for \$90,000,000 was the subject of a hearing at Chicago Jan. 15 before army engineer Donald H. Connolly, who will report to divisional engineer E. L. Daley at St. Louis by Feb. 15. The state of Indiana is in favor and the states of Ohio, Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin are opposed.

Government ownership of railways in this country, if it comes, will be adopted, not as a considered policy, but simply as an expedient by which an enormous wage increase to workers already highly paid may be passed along to the taxpayers. The unions' proposals embody (1) an increase in hourly wages of 33 per cent by the establishment of the six-hour day to replace that of eight hours now in effect; (2) the enforced addition of one or more unneeded employees to most trains; (3) an arbitrary limitation of the length of freight and passenger trains; (4) assumption by governmental authority of such obviously managerial functions as inspection of bridges and signals; and (5) amendment of the employer's liability act and the hours of service law to further increase railway operating expenses. The first three measures are the costly ones. On the basis of present meager, traffic they would increase railway operating expenses by not less than \$600,000,000.—*Railway Age*.

## Work of the Interstate Commerce Commission

During 1934 there were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission 545 formal complaints, of which 486 were original complaints and 59 sub numbers, a decrease of 196 as compared with the preceding year. The Commission decided 1,171 cases and 184 were dismissed by stipulation or on complainant's request, making a total of 1,355 cases disposed of as compared with 1,442 in the previous year. Approximately 124 formal and investigation and suspension cases were reopened for further hearing and reconsideration. Formal hearings numbering 765 were conducted in which about 110,910 pages of testimony, as compared with 1,028 hearings and 184,476 pages of testimony in the preceding year.

About 37 per cent of the total number of formal complaints, the Commission said, were now handled by the shortened procedure method, a slight increase in percentage over the preceding three years.

The number of informal complaints received

**HESS**  
**DIRECT HEAT DRIERS**  
FOR  
**SHELLED GRAIN—EAR CORN**  
FOR  
**NONE BETTER**  
**HESS WARMING & VENTILATING COMPANY**  
1211 So. Western Avenue CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  
HESS DRIER CO., LTD. 68 Higgins Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.



in the Bureau of Informal Cases was 1,754, a decrease of 1,410. The carriers filed 6,636 special docket applications for authority to refund to shippers, a decrease of 1,165. Orders authorizing refunds were issued in 5,366 cases, a decrease of 1,797, the refunds amounting to \$751,340.07.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

**No. 26827.** The Tenney Co., Minneapolis, Minn., v. G. N. Unreasonable rates and charges, wheat, Warwick, N. D., to Superior, Wis. Ask rates and reparation.

**No. 26812.** Hoover Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn., v. Gt. Nor. Ry. Rates, barley, Portland Jct., N. D., to Superior, Wis., in violation section 1. Asks new rates and reparation.

**No. 26827, Sub. No. 1.** The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., v. G. N. Same complaint and prayer as to wheat from Blabon, N. D., to Superior, Wis., and as to barley from Hillsboro, N. D., to Superior, Wis.

**No. 26615.** Andalusia Grocery Co. v. C. of G. By Examiner John J. Crowley. Dismissal proposed. Rates, grain and grain products, from certain Ohio and Mississippi River crossings on traffic originating beyond Andalusia, Ala., not unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

**No. 26809.** Southwestern Millers' League, Kansas City, Mo., v. A. T. & S. F. et al. Rates, wheat, points in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma and Texas, milled into flour and other products at points in Missouri and Kansas, and forwarded to destinations in Alabama and Tennessee, in violation of sections 1 and 6. Ask reasonable rates and reparation.

**No. 26657.** Bowersock Mills & Power Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner L. J. P. Fichtorn. Dismissal proposed. Aggregate charges collected on wheat from points in Kansas and Colorado, stopped for transit service at Lawrence, Kan., and reforwarded to various points in the United States, applicable. Applicable charges not shown to have been unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

**No. 20251.** J. Allen Smith & Co., Inc., v. Southern. By Examiner John McChord. Reparation proposed on finding rate factors east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River on grain and grain products, moving to Knoxville, Tenn., over the crossings of those rivers, unreasonable and unduly prejudicial since May 25, 1927, to the extent they were and are or may be in excess of the contemporaneous factor east of the Mississippi River crossings and south of the Ohio River crossings applicable on shipments of like traffic from the same points of origin to Chattanooga, Tenn.

**No. 26819.** Hardeman-King Co., Amarillo, Tex., v. A. T. & S. F. Unreasonable rates and charges, grain, originating on A. T. & S. F. in northern and northwestern Oklahoma, and line of Panhandle & Santa Fe in northwest Texas north of Sweetwater, Tex., which grain, other than which originated at Amarillo, Tex., moved to Amarillo and was stored, and subsequently the grain or its products after being milled was shipped to destinations on the Santa Fe in New Mexico; also grain from origins on C. R. I. & P. and C. R. I. & G. in northwestern Oklahoma and northwestern Texas, which grain other than that which was originated at Amarillo was transited at Amarillo and shipped to points in N. M. on C. R. I. & P. and S. P. Asks reparation.

## Books Received

**FENCE BUILDING GUIDE** shows approved methods of bracing, underground anchoring, notching, splicing and stretching, thus guiding the fence-builder at every step. It is no exaggeration to say that 50 per cent of the wire fences are not properly erected, tho the cost of erecting a fence is such a small part of the first cost. No matter how good the wire or posts, if the fence is not properly constructed, it will be a very poor fence. Faulty construction reduces its life by 25 per cent. Profusely illustrated and well written both dealers in and users of fencing will find the new "Fence Building Guide" not only interesting but crammed with helpful information. A copy of this valuable fence building guide will be sent free of charge to readers who drop a post card to Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, requesting it.

## Supply Trade

An advertising message is like a nail. It cannot be driven home at the first blow; it must be hammered home with a succession of blows.—Roger W. Babson.

**Sidney, O.**—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Carl F. Berger for the past nine years general manager of the company was elected pres. and treas. Other officers elected were: William Jaffe, vice-pres.; Edwin Seving, sec'y. The following compose the board of directors: Oscar Burns, William Moreland, John and Carl Schlagetter.

**Schenectady, N. Y.**—An entirely new type of electric motor has been invented by E. F. W. Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the General Electric Co. Using alternating current it has the characteristics of a series type direct current motor. The speed of the motor is independent of the frequency of the power supply. If the power goes off the line the motor will start when power comes on without drawing excessive current and return to the speed at which it was previously operating. Its efficiency is high. Made possible by advances in electron tubes the new motor will be known as the "Thyratron."

## Fact Finding Commission at Work

An inquiry into private and governmental practices relating to the production, marketing and processing of grain is being conducted by a Commission appointed by the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The Commission is composed of Homer B. Grommon, Plainfield, Ill., chairman; J. F. Walker, Gambier, O.; Ray Kellenbarger, Anselmo, Neb., and Dr. H. C. Filley, chairman of the department of rural economics of the University of Nebraska.

Mr. Grommon is pres. of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and has been a director in several farm organizations conspicuous for their success, such as the Plainfield Grain Co., a mutual insurance company and the Illinois Livestock Ass'n.

Mr. Walker has traveled abroad to make a study of wool marketing and production for the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. He organized the Ohio Wool Growers Ass'n in 1918 and was its sec'y until 1932.

Mr. Kellenbarger is a university graduate and since the war has operated a stock farm.

Professor Filley is a writer of note on farm problems and has studied the management of farmers' elevators.

The Commission began the taking of testimony at Chicago Jan. 9 in the Sherman Hotel.

Leading authorities have appeared before the Commission and their testimony is being made part of the record. Among those called are B. W. Snow, Nat C. Murray, H. C. Donovan, Adolph Kempner, D. M. Hildebrand of Seward, Neb., pres. of the U. S. Livestock Ass'n; H. M. Conway, director of research National Livestock Marketing Ass'n; Chas. V. Essroger, vice pres. First National Bank of Chicago; E. H. Miller.

At Kansas City the Commission took testimony for three days in the Hotel Kansas Citian. The first day, Jan. 15, ten local and Kansas grain men, millers and bankers appeared, among them F. L. Hauser, code authority for the Southwest Country Elevators.

Additional testimony will be taken at Minneapolis and Winnipeg.

This is the first "dirt farmer inquiry" ever made, and is purely fact-finding.

It hopes to get accurate data on the merits and defects of the present marketing machinery and to obtain a picture of all forces affecting grain prices.

## Cipher Codes

**Universal Grain Code:** Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather, \$3.00; paper, \$1.00.

**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** Revised with all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

**Dowling's Grain Code for Grain Milling and Produce Trades,** 6th edition: Used extensively in Western Canada. 154 pages, 4¼x6¾ inches. Weight 4 ozs. Price \$3.00.

**Millers Telegraphic Cipher:** (1927) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

**Cross Telegraphic Cipher:** 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 148 pages, 4½x5¾ inches. Cloth \$3.50.

**A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition with Sup.:** Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

**Bentley's Complete Phrase Code:** Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

**Peerless Grain Code** for international grain and feed trades. 300,000 different offers expressed by one half codeword combining Destination, Time of Shipment, Quantity, Quality and Price. 10,000 complete Phrases relate to Export grain trade. Private Supplement contains 3000 blank code words. Price \$85.00.

**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

**Riverside Flour Code, Improved** (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

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**Direct Reduction Grain Tables** on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed from large clear type on both sides of six cards, size 10¾ x 12¾ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Order 3275Ex.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Ill.



# Feedstuffs

Idaho is considering a state feed law.

Tankage recently has been the cheapest protein supplement available.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—December receipts of bran were 80 tons and of hay 504, against bran 60 tons and hay 384 in December, 1933.

**Madison, Wis.**—W. A. Rothermere of the Iodine Educational Buro, has resigned to go with Merck & Co., manufacturing chemists, whose products include iodine preparations.

**The Nebraska embargo** on shipments of hay from Oregon and Idaho counties, which was lifted Dec. 15, has been put back on again, effective since Jan. 20, by Gov. Cochran.

**Duluth, Minn.**—Diseased whitefish from Lake Superior may be made into fish meal if the plans of R. A. Trovatten, state commissioner of agriculture, are adopted by the legislature.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—Recently elected officers of the Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n are: Pres., Lloyd M. Faris (re-elected); first vice-pres., N. C. Campbell; second vice-pres., R. E. Huffine.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Receipts of hay in December were 348 tons, compared with 708 tons, in December, 1933. Shipments in December were 180 tons, compared with 348 tons in December, 1933.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Shipments of screenings from Minneapolis during December amounted to 6,740 tons, and for the year, to 41,268 tons; against, in December, 1933, 1,064 tons, and for 1933, to 24,561 tons, as reported by the Chamber of Commerce.

**A former employe** of an Indiana feed mill is looking for another job—he tried to thaw out some frozen pipes with a corn cob soaked in gasoline, and now there isn't any feed mill in the town where he lives.—Our Paper.

**Importation of Canadian frosted wheat** at a special 10 per cent duty is planned by Washington, following the refusal of the railroad companies to reduce rates on wheat from the Pacific Northwest to the drouth areas of the Central West.

**The National Soybean Oil Ass'n** has petitioned the tariff commission to ascertain if an increase in the present duty of 36 per ton on soybean oil cake and oil cake meal is warranted by higher costs of production here than abroad.

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—December receipts of bran were 28 carloads, shorts 2, alfalfa meal 10, cottonseed 103, beet pulp 2, poultry feed 7, rice bran 3, against bran 37 carloads, shorts 3, alfalfa meal 1, cotton seed 193, poultry feed 3, rice bran 1, in December, 1933.—Los Angeles Grain Exchange.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The Nutrena Mills are defendants in a suit for \$75,703 brot by the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., to recover the purchase price of the Schreiber plant at Minneapolis, Minn., bought a few years ago by the Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc.

**Peoria, Ill.**—Receipts of millfeed in December were 7,500 tons and of hay 70 tons, against millfeed 9,730 and hay 60 in December, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Millfeed 9,755 tons, hay 60, against millfeed 10,940 tons and hay 30, in December, 1933.—John R. Lofgren, sec'y Board of Trade.

**Peru, Ind.**—A meeting was held in the directors' room of the Peru Trust Co. Jan. 18, at 7:30 p. m., attended by millers and grain dealers operating hammer mills. The principal topic of discussion was rates for custom feed grinding. The meeting was sponsored by the Indiana Millers Ass'n, W. C. Thomas, sec'y.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Feed dealers here have protested to Washington against the discrimination by the railroad companies granting a 50 per cent reduction in the rate on hay and roughage from Canada when imported by the government agency, while the regular dealers are granted a 33½ per cent reduction.

**Baker, Ore.**—A hearing on the alfalfa weevil quarantine was held here recently by Chas. A. Cole of the state department of agriculture. Four counties have been quarantined since 1930, but Malheur and Baker Counties are said to be free of live weevil and growers in those counties are protesting, desiring to ship out 30,000 tons of surplus hay, by a lifting of the quarantine until Apr. 1.

**Sunrise kafir** proved far superior to sumac cane as forage for wintering beef cattle in a test by the Oklahoma station. Two lots of six Hereford cows each were fed from February 3 to April 15 on 2 lb. of cottonseed cake per head per day. In addition lot 1 received all the ground Sunrise kafir fodder and lot 2 all the ground Sumac cane fodder they would consume. The cows averaged 827 lb. per head at the start of the test. The cows in lot 1 gained an average of 154.2±8 lb. per head and those in lot 2, 97.4±12 lb. per head during the test. The feed consumption was practically the same in both lots. The cows in lot 1, however, required 98.6 lb. of cake and 809.7 lb. of kafir per 100 lb. of gain, while those in lot 2 needed 153.3 lb. of cake and 1,249.6 lb. of cane for the same gain. These results show a significant difference in the two fodders.

**The regional emergency crop and feed loan offices** serving the primary drought areas have been authorized to allow up to \$4.50 a head a month to purchase feed for farm cattle, \$6 for farm work stock, and \$2 for range cattle in instances where the applicant has no feed on hand and the general weather conditions have been severe. Otherwise, the maximum base rates now in effect will be continued. These may not exceed \$3 a head a month for feed for farm cattle, \$4 for farm work stock, \$1.50 for range cattle \$2 for saddle and pack horses, 50 cents for sheep and 35 cents for goats. The senate com'te on agriculture voted Jan. 17 to make \$100,000,000 available for crop and feed loans, doubling the proposed amount. The House had recommended only \$40,000,000. Loans will be limited to \$500 and \$700.

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for March delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Dec. 1.....	27.35	30.20	25.30	30.25
Dec. 8.....	28.60	31.00	26.90	31.35
Dec. 15.....	28.25	29.75	26.35	30.00
Dec. 22.....	27.50	28.75	26.00	28.45
Dec. 29.....	28.25	29.35	26.35	28.25
Jan. 5.....	28.10	29.40	26.40	28.25
Jan. 12.....	27.00	28.85	25.00	28.20
Jan. 19.....	27.20	29.00	25.50	28.50

**Decatur, Ill., Jan. 19.**—General interest has been lacking in corn and oats. Apparently there is enough grain on hand to carry thru until another crop is produced. The amount of hogs on feed is not large and it is estimated that there are 46 per cent less cattle on feed in the corn belt than last year. Very little grain offered by the country. Corn industries report a very small grind this month.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

**Omaha, Neb.**—As a result of former Governor Bryan removing the embargo on receipts of hay from Oregon and Idaho, three states, Wisconsin, Kansas and Missouri, have placed embargoes on hay from Nebraska, leading to a protest by E. P. Ryan of Grand Island, representing the Platte Valley Hay Ass'n and the National Hay Ass'n, against the admission of weevil infested hay from the west into Nebraska. Governor Roy Cochran has named a commission of five to investigate conditions in the Platte Valley.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—A district meeting of the Central Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held Jan. 28 at Tomah, Wis. Other meetings will be held at Eau Claire, Portage, Dodgeville and Jefferson at dates to be chosen. The meetings begin with a dinner at 7 p. m. Some of these meetings, the purpose of which is to place a curb on direct selling, have been held at Burlington, Jan. 14, at Shawano, Jan. 15; Fond du Lac, Jan. 16; Marshfield, Jan. 21, and New Richmond, Jan. 23.

**The Chain Store Tax** of West Virginia was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit brought by the Standard Oil Co. The tax varied from \$2 for the first store up to \$250 for each store above 75. The Standard has 103 filling stations, 54 bulk plants and 848 exclusive contract outlets, on which the tax aggregated \$24,173.

## Mineral Feed Men Meet Jan. 25

L. F. Brown, sec'y of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, is planning to have a luncheon served in the meeting room at the annual meeting Jan. 25 to hold the gathering together for the afternoon session.

The meeting will begin at 10 a. m. in room 116 of the Hotel Sherman, Chicago.

Several live topics of great interest to the membership will be discussed informally.

The first shipment of corn to arrive at Portland, Ore., from Argentina was included in the cargo of the West Nilus. The shipment included 3,500 tons of South American corn consigned to a number of Portland brokers. A full cargo of Argentine corn is scheduled to arrive during the month for Emergency Aid. A small shipment of 303 tons of corn also arrived from Manchuria.—F.K.H.

## Mutual Feed Dealers Meet

At their 19th midwinter meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 17, the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers adopted a resolution favoring the placing of all forms of transportation under the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Action was deferred on a proposition to drop affiliation with the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n and the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns.

John J. Dillon, of the Rural New Yorker, speaking at the luncheon said that while the Grange League Federation statement indicates that it is made up of the original company in which some \$1,800,000 was invested, and a holding company, actually the holding company is subsidiary to the original company and while patronage dividends are provided in the original setup that none are paid because the original company has not the money to pay them. Yet, he said, a profit of \$2,367,000 is shown in the holding company.

At the evening banquet several speakers made brief addresses.



## Missouri, Kansas and Wisconsin Bar Nebraska Hay

A quarantine embargo on the shipments of Nebraska hay was placed, effective Jan. 9, by the state of Missouri, following similar action earlier by Kansas and Wisconsin. A modification of the Nebraska quarantine restrictions on Idaho hay, barred because of alfalfa weevil infestation, brought about this action in an effort to check the spread of the pest.

## Feed Federation Seeks Relief from Truck Competition

The National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, with the approval of its affiliates, has placed itself on record in support of the Eastman proposal to place trucking under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The proposal made by Mr. Eastman is a little more inclusive but in brief is that all transportation facilities—trucks, buses, inland waterways, government owned barge lines, coast-wise steamers, etc.—be put under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission and subject to the same type of federal regulation as the railroads.

The officers of the federation believe that such regulation would greatly relieve the feed trade from the pressure of illegitimate truck competition. Most truckers serving the farmer haul feed on their return trips in exchange for pay loads to market or for an inconsequential charge to cover the cost of gasoline. If legitimate charges were made, such as would be compulsory if truck rates were regulated as rail freight rates are now, competition of the truckers vs. the feed trade would be virtually eliminated.

## Grades for Fodder and Stover

Standards for grading corn fodder and stover have been prepared tentatively for use by the A.A.A. in its relief program.

Corn fodder is designated as the harvested entire corn plant, cut and cured in the shock, from which no part has been removed before baling.

Corn stover is the harvested mature corn plant, cut and cured in the shock, from which the ears have been removed before baling. Whole corn fodder or whole corn stover is that which has been baled in its natural form without chopping, shredding or threshing.

Shredded corn fodder or shredded corn stover is that which has been run through a corn shredder or ensilage cutter. The grades for both corn fodder and corn stover, baled whole or shredded, include the numerical grades 1 and 2 and sample grade. Factors determining the grade or quality are the amount of leaves that are attached to the stalks, the percentage of green color, foreign material and condition.

## Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during November, 1934, and during the 11 months ending with November, 1934, compared with the same periods in 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons:

	November		11 months	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Cottonseed cake ..	56	7,012	16,979	63,896
Linseed cake .....	12,668	27,231	156,982	172,030
Other oil cake.....	2,282	7,749	26,544	
Cottonseed meal ..	217	2,023	3,441	25,060
Linseed meal .....	1,322	5	9,088	6,047
Other oil cake meal	27	23	2,023	6,676
Fish meal .....	4,092	1,448	24,425	5,042
Kafir and milo (bus.) .....	2,197	5,252	8,750	
Mixed dairy feeds.	139	113	1,361	1,409
Mixed pltry. feeds.	286	108	2,423	1,894
Oyster shells .....	5,883	3,690	50,683	51,309
Prepared feeds .....	91	109	1,979	1,280
Other feeds, bran, etc. ....	1,037	1,269	18,042	7,702

## Straw and Weed Seeds for Feed

Lespedeza straw can be profitably ground and used for hay, the president of the Lespedeza Seed Growers Ass'n stated at the meeting of the Farm Seed Ass'n held in Chicago Jan. 14.

Noxious weed seeds have been found by the Kentucky Experiment Station to be high in protein when finely ground for feed. Dodder, for example, contains 35% protein.

## Blackstrap Molasses Made Available to Feeders at 7c

Sixty million gallons of blackstrap molasses is to be made available for livestock feeding, feeders to pay a base price of not exceeding 7c a gallon, according to arrangements completed between the AAA and a syndicate of importers.

Supplies now in the country would be used, to be replaced later by cane molasses imported from Puerto Rico, the Philippine Islands and possibly Hawaii.

## Pacific Northwest Feedmen Support Legislation

Following a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n it is announced that they will back a legislative program in that section of the country (where they do things quickly and talk about it afterwards) designed to improve the constructiveness of the work before their state legislatures. Some of the projects are:

A commission merchants law, revised to protect legitimate farmers' and dealers' interests;

A codification of the law on feeds, fertilizers and livestock remedies;

In event of a sales tax, a provision requiring the adding of such tax as a separate item to all retail sales, and making it a misdemeanor to fail to do so or to advertise or offer to refrain from so doing;

An amendment to the state A. A. A. or to other agricultural acts providing for taxation, providing that all other agricultural taxes on dealers be cumulatively credited against the amount of the A. A. A. tax as now provided in that act; and

A bill to regulate the importation of screenings containing noxious weed seeds.

## Reduced Rates on Canadian Feed Wheat

The Canadian National Railroad has established special rates on Canadian feed grains to destinations on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific in North and South Dakota and Minnesota.

According to the federal live stock feed agency, these rates indicate that No. 6 Manitoba northern wheat from Moosejaw, Sask., can be laid down at the following points at these prices: Aberdeen, S. D., Bismarck and Minot, N. D., and Minneapolis, at 98½c, and Kansas City at \$1.12¾ a bu. From Innisfree and Vegreville, Alta., the same grade can be delivered to Aberdeen and Huron, S. D., Bismarck and Minot, S. D., and Minneapolis at 88¾c; Kansas City, \$1.02¾; Emporia, Kas., \$1.01½; Ardmore, Okla., \$1.15½; Springfield Mo., \$1.06½.

These quotations are based on the Canadian shipping point purchase price of 58c, or 26c under Winnipeg May, to which must be added the duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, stopover charges of 1c per cwt. elevator charges of ½c per bu. inspection and weighing in and out costs of about ¼c, plus freight charges.

## Grind Corn When High-Priced

Corn prices have gone so high that grinding corn for hogs is now profitable for some farmers, for grinding increases the feeding value from 6 to 8 per cent, said Arthur L. Anderson of Iowa State College.

If prices stay where they are and grinding costs cut to 5 or 6 cents a bu. the grinding will pay. Experiments show that, in addition to increasing the feeding value 6 or 8 per cent, the pigs can be pushed a little faster with ground corn. Coarsely ground corn is just as good as that finely ground and takes less power.

Ordinarily, grinding costs about 7 or 8 cents a bushel and, at present corn prices, adds just about that much to its value.

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## What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried,	Minerals
semi-solid	Mineral Mixtures
Calcium, carbonate,	Molasses
phosphate	Oyster shell, crushed
Cocoanut oil meal	Peanut meal
Cod liver oil	Peat moss
Charcoal	Phosphates, rock
Commercial feeds	Potassium iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Rabbit feed
cake	Salt
Dog food	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Screenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Percentage feeders	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**Atlanta, Ga.**—The poultry section of the Southern Agricultural Workers will hold its annual meeting here Jan. 30 to Feb. 1 at the Henry Grady Hotel.

**Boonville, Ind.**—Otto C. G. Roller, mgr. of the Boonville Milling Co., reports liberal sales of poultry feed this winter. Farmers in Warrick county have been raising more poultry year after year, as they claim there is a good profit in poultry, especially chickens. Mill and feed men in this part of the state report their trade is much better than last year.—W.B.C.

The A.A.A. has approved the amended code of fair competition for commercial hatchery breeders. It includes fair-trade practice provisions for advertising; clarification of the definition of the industry; and requirements regarding the sale of chicks as to sex, and the labeling of all hatchery products. The definition of the industry exempts from the code provisions any person who hatches for sale less than 500 chicks, or who hatches for hire less than 1,000 eggs, or buys for the purpose of resale less than 1,000 hatching eggs. The four classes of industry members under the code are defined as commercial hatcheries, breeder hatcheries, commercial hatcheries and dealers, and dealers.

## Sell Poultry Profits

It may be argued that a feed dealer has enough to do just stocking and handling feeds according to the needs of his community.

It may also be argued that principles of good selling require that a dealer not only knows what he is handling, and keeps it arranged attractively, but that he knows how the customer is to satisfy his desires from it.

The sharp competition developed by General Depression has given the trade a more efficient type of salesmanship—an offering not of goods and merchandise so much as an offering of profitable results or accomplishments that would naturally appeal to the buyer.

Feed is by no means the only thing that goes into the production of poultry. Some authorities contend it is only a 28% factor. Breeding, care, housing, ventilation, sanitation, quite a number of factors must be considered to attain the ultimate profit which every poultry raiser seeks.

If a feed dealer can show a poultry man how to make a profit he need not worry about selling him feeds. The orders will come of their own accord, and the volume of business from the customer will expand as the patron's business grows.

It may be impractical for the feed dealer to be a veterinary, a sanitation expert, and a construction authority all at the same time. But it is not impossible for him to have a reference library of information and to make this fact known to the poultry raisers of his community.

A premium of 25 cents over the May future price was paid Jan. 12 at Minneapolis for a car containing 16.40% protein wheat. If planted would it produce its kind?

## Demand for Feed Falling Off

The Kansas City office of the federal livestock feed agency reports a slackening in the inquiry for hay, roughage and by-product feeds, due to mild weather.

Movement of hay and roughage on previous contracts has continued in good volume, altho handicapped in some localities by soft roads which restricted hauling. With hog and cattle prices on the up-grade, however, increased interest is anticipated.

## Forcing May Cause Pullet Mortality

BY JUDGE D. E. HALE

Thirty years ago the backyard poultryman tried the mash hopper method of feeding and to his surprise got more eggs as he got more protein into his hens.

As egg records went up, so did the rate of mortality. High egg production and high rate of mortality seem closely related.

For many years our work has been experimenting with feeds and feeding. Naturally, we have formed some definite conclusions and we believe they are founded on applied common sense. These ideas have been formed by actual feed work.

Most of our poultry and livestock troubles start and develop in the digestive tract. Intestinal disease germs thrive in a putrefactive environment. Feeds will either putrefy or ferment. They cannot do both.

Acid-forming feeds tend to set up a putrefactive condition. Nearly everything that goes into a mash feed, with the possible exception of the raw minerals, is acid-forming. That includes grains, millstuffs, meat scraps, fish meals, dried milks, etc.

Fermentation changes these from this acid-forming base to one that will give an alkaline reaction in the blood stream, lessening the danger of putrefaction and practically eliminating the environment in which disease germs thrive.

The writer spent six weeks on the Pacific Coast last fall. The average mortality among poultry on the Pacific Coast is from 40 to 50%. In some sections it is as high as 60%. Trying to find the cause, we found most of it blamed to prolapse (blow outs), and most of the birds found dead on the nest, dead under the roosts or lying about the place. Posting showed only a clot of blood, internal hemorrhage.

Why do we find so many causes of prolapsus (blow outs)? Poultry raisers can easily see our theory relative to this cause.

Who knows the normal blood pressure of a normal hen? Who knows how to take the blood pressure of a hen?

Isn't it reasonable to presume that with the high-protein, highly-mineralized feeds used in our forcing methods, that we are developing hardening of the arteries, high blood pressure and heart disease in our hens. When it comes time to lay those first eggs, or those big eggs we are breeding for, isn't it reasonable to presume that the strain is too much for either the heart, the arteries or the laying organs, and the result is either prolapsus (blow outs), or a burst blood vessel that kills the pullet?

We believe the answer will be to reduce the extra high forcing protein; get feeds back to near the protein content of nature's foods and be satisfied with, say, a 160-egg flock average instead of worrying over 300-egg rainbows.

On our Pacific Coast trip we found in every case where a fermented mash was being fed, the death losses were around 3% to 4%. That is a long way from the 40% to 42% average.

We conclude this is because the danger of putrefaction is greatly reduced by fermentation. The digestibility and assimilation is greatly increased. There is a better blood condition, building a vitality that will withstand the stress of production and give a greater resistance to disease.

Permit us to say that there is a vast difference in yeasts and yeast cultures. Recently we have seen several pieces of literature that have quoted us verbatim in what we have said about yeast feeds, fermentation, etc. Aside from such yeasts used in comparative tests, we have used, spoken or written only of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. Our experimental work has been done with this product and we know whereof we speak when reporting on it.

## Dry Skimmilk for Kids

A goat will eat almost anything. Consequently few grain and feed dealers are concerned with preparation of goat feeds. But the same is not true of kids, at least it is not true if the kids are to grow into strong, healthy, productive goats.

The problem in raising kids is keeping them with their mothers long enough to give them a good start in life. This makes their raising costly.

Dry skimmilk has been found to be a good substitute for the doe. It supplies practically all of the feed a kid needs from a period shortly following birth until maturity and produces healthy, early maturing animals that go quickly into production.

The American Dry Milk Institute, Inc., has successfully experimented with raising Nubian kids on dry skimmilk and offers the following suggestions:

It is preferable but not absolutely essential to feed the kid the whole goat milk undiluted, the first two or four weeks, depending upon the strength and development of the kid. At this stage, skimmilk may be added. For the first few feedings the dry skimmilk should be mixed in the proportion of about 1 lb. dry skimmilk to 8 lbs. of water. A small quantity of this remixed skimmilk should be added to the whole milk. With each feeding, increase the amount of remixed skimmilk and decrease the amount of whole milk. As the ratio of remixed skimmilk increases, it should be more diluted with water, so that at the end of a ten-day period the whole milk can be discontinued and a skimmilk mixture of 1 lb. dry skimmilk to 12 or 14 lbs. water is being fed. The exact ratio of dry skimmilk to water depends on the individual kid and the supplementary feeds.

The addition of a small quantity of commercial livestock yeast (which comes in powder form) has been found to be a good practice when used at every feeding. A pinch of the yeast is enough for five or six kids. It must be added after heating milk.

In case of digestive disturbances, a bit of

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bicarbonate of soda may be added to the mixture. In case of serious digestive troubles, the quantity of dry skim milk may be reduced or may be omitted altogether and one or two feedings of a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda dissolved in warm water substituted. This seems to be a specific for almost any digestive disorder.

The economy of dry skim milk in the ration of a kid allows the feeding of milk for a much longer period than is ordinarily done, with a resulting increase in size, development, hardiness and general constitution. Much of the success of dry skim milk may be attributed to the economy with which it may be fed to kids for a long period of time.

## Effects of Rock Phosphate in Feeding Pigs

Cheap sources of phosphorus to meet mineral feed demands of pigs has been a dream leading feeders and rock phosphate producers to endless experiment. The trouble with rock phosphate is fluorine. Most available rock phosphate contains fluorine in varying degrees. Fluorine is an element of the chlorine family, that readily combines with almost every element except oxygen. When isolated it is a pale greenish yellow, pungent and highly corrosive gas that attacks even glass.

Rock phosphate contains approximately 3.5% fluorine, and while in this chemical tie-up the fluorine is only half as toxic as it would be in such a compound as sodium fluoride, it takes little fluorine to do a great deal of harm, affecting bones, teeth and internal organs. The experiments with feeding fluorine-bearing rock phosphate as a mineral have centered in finding safe levels, not harmful to livestock, yet supplying sufficient phosphorus to fill animal needs.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station has experimented with feeding fluorine-bearing rock phosphate for five years. In 1928 experiments were made with growing and fattening pigs on pasture and in dry lot. In each experiment rock phosphate was fed at two levels, 1.7% of the ration in one lot, .6% in the other, using the same basal ration of corn, middlings, linseed meal, salt; and in dry lot, alfalfa meal. Marl and steamed bone meal were fed at the 1.7% level in the check lots.

In both experiments the higher level of rock phosphate proved definitely detrimental. In the pasture comparison the 1.7% rock phosphate test gave 1.02 lbs. gain per day, requiring 477 lbs. feed to produce 100 lbs. gain. Under the same conditions the .6% level gave 1.25 lbs. gain per day, producing 100 lbs. gain on 427 lbs. feed, a record comparable with marl and bone meal. In dry lot, however, the comparison was less favorable to rock phosphate, even the .6% level dropping to 1.10 lbs. gain per day and 465 lbs. feed to 100 lbs. gain.

Further experiments with market hogs in succeeding years demonstrated a level of .4% rock phosphate can be fed to growing and fattening pigs if a mineral is necessary, and a level of .8% can be used on pasture, since pasture modifies the effect of the fluorine. But a lot of pigs in the same experiment fed a normal amount of tankage and no additional mineral showed no advantage resulting from replacing tankage with middlings and mineral.

Experiments with sows during the suckling period proved the most harmful effect of the fluorine in rock phosphate is reduced food consumption. Some of this is undoubtedly caused from damage to the teeth, for the teeth of sows receiving rock phosphate became so pitted that when they were offered hard shelled corn they would eat very little of it. The reduced consumption caused the sows to lose weight, and in some cases they became so thin that they had to be taken off the experimental ration and placed on a regular sow ration until the pigs were weaned.

Steady to higher wheat prices during the fore part of the month followed by declines leading to a weak spot by late January seem to be the most probable trend.—Dept. of Agri. Economics, Kansas State College.

## Tonnage of Hay in Stacks

More than 1,000 measurements of 563 stacks of hay were made and final weights determined of 364 of these stacks in order to check the accuracy of prevailing methods of estimating the tonnage of haystacks, as reported by R. L. Adams in California Exp. Sta. Bulletin 570.

A study of the quartermaster and Frye-Bruhn rules, the two principally used in California, indicates that on an average they will give results within 99 and 88%, respectively, of the actual volume of stacks. Results obtained with the quartermaster rule, however, may be in error as much as 0.1 to 23.8%, and with the Frye-Bruhn rule from 5.4 to 20.8% of the actual volume of stacks.

The decimal rule, developed during the course of this investigation, is a refinement of the Frye-Bruhn rule, and for measuring square, flat-topped stacks is expressed by the formula  $V = [(0.56 \times O) - (0.55 \times W)W] L$ , in which  $O$  is the measurement of the over,  $W$  the width, and  $L$  the length of the stack. When stacks are measured in feet to the nearest half foot, the results obtained by use of this formula give close approximations of the actual volume of stacks.

It was found that the volume of most stacks decreases steadily with aging, but the rate of decrease is not uniform because of the factors of kind of hay, maturity when cut, moisture content when stacked, amount and kinds of weeds, height of stack, method of stacking, rapidity of drying hay in stack (influenced by size and shape of stack and atmospheric conditions), and rainfall. On an average the rate of shrinkage was found to be 8.3% from 1 to 2 mo. after stacking, 7.9 from 2 to 3 mo., 6.5 from 3 to 4 mo., 10.3 from 4 to 5 mo., 14.0 from 5 to 6-8 mo., 27.4 from 1 to 6-8 mo., and 20.7% from 2 to 6-8 mo. after stacking.

Stacks tend to shrink in height only, little change taking place in either width or length. Wide variation was found to exist in the number of cubic feet which comprise a ton of hay. The average cubic feet per ton for 139 stacks of grain and volunteer hay was found to be 666 cu. ft., with 696 cu. ft. for the greatest frequency group. The average cubic feet per ton for 225 stacks of alfalfa was found to be 448 cu. ft. Studies of various factors, however, show the difficulty of indicating any single figure likely to be acceptable for general use.

When a need arises for determining the contents of stacks by some formula, in lieu of weighing, if the measurements of width, over, and length are known and a figure indicative of the number of cubic feet per ton determined, then much of the task of calculating can be avoided by use of the basic tables presented. The tables and chart provide a means for quickly and easily determining (1) the cross-section area of the stack, (2) volume, and (3) tonnage.

The final conclusion is that there is no entirely satisfactory substitute for weighing, but when reliance must be placed on the use of some formula then the decimal rule is advocated as a means of determining volume. From this determination the number of tons can be ascertained once a figure has been reached indicative of the number of cubic feet comprising a ton of hay. Aids designed to assist in the calculating of the cubical contents of stacks by this method eliminate the necessity of laborious calculations.

The man who says "there ain't no business" has mighty poor prospects of getting any.

## Fewer Cattle on Feed

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Cattle on feed in corn belt states Jan. 1 were estimated at 46 per cent less than a year ago.

Estimated number of cattle on feed Jan. 1, expressed in percentage of Jan. 1, 1934, was: Ohio, 105; Indiana, 115; Illinois, 85; Michigan, 85; Wisconsin, 88; Minnesota, 80; Iowa, 80; Missouri, 35; South Dakota, 70; Nebraska, 40, and Kansas, 20.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

There was a decrease of about 5 per cent in the number of lambs (including sheep) on feed for market on Jan. 1, 1935, compared with the number a year earlier, in the principal feeding states. The estimated number this year was 4,915,000 head.

This reduction in the number of consumers will effect a marked shrinkage in the demand for feed.

McFarland's reassuring words\* that the Canadian government's agency will take all the May wheat at the pegged price of 80c, means a repetition of our Farm Board's price pegging at 81c in May, 1931. The minimum price became the maximum price. The clean-up of our Farm Board's blundering marked the date of recovery in ours and world grain prices. No normal healthy markets can be resumed until the artificial barriers have been overcome by the cruel laws of natural forces.—Wallace Templeton.

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The Colorado Exp. Stations used 380 lambs in a test to compare cane fodder and alfalfa hay, to determine the value of cut and whole cane fodder, to determine the value of cottonseed cake when added to the ration of ground corn and cut cane fodder, to determine whether minerals are necessary, to determine what is the best source of calcium and phosphorus.

**Cut Cane Fodder vs. Alfalfa Hay.**—In recent years, because of poor stands and reduced yields of alfalfa in many instances, many feeders have been using cane fodder, as a substitute roughage in lamb-fattening rations.

The value of cut cane fodder and alfalfa hay as roughages is shown by comparing Lots 9 and 1. Lot 1 fed a ration of ground corn and alfalfa made .07 pound greater daily gain per lamb, required less corn, less roughage and less salt per cwt. gain, and showed \$2.21 less feed cost per cwt. gain than did Lot 9 fed ground corn and cut cane fodder. Each ton of alfalfa fed replaced 408.2 pounds of corn, 2238.3 pounds of cut cane fodder, and 7.4 pounds of salt, and was worth \$11.92 in this comparison. The lower value for the cut cane fodder may be attributed to the fact that it contained slightly less than one-half as much crude protein as did the alfalfa hay which was fed.

**Cut Cane Fodder Supplemented with Cottonseed Cake vs. Cut Cane Fodder Unsupplemented.**—Lot 7 which was fed ground corn, cottonseed cake and cut cane fodder made a .06-pound greater daily gain per lamb at a lower feed cost per cwt. gain than did Lot 9 fed ground corn and cut cane fodder. The lambs in Lot 7 also showed more finish when sold. Each ton of cottonseed cake fed with ground corn and cut cane fodder replaced 3247.1 pounds of ground corn, 6226.4 pounds cut cane fodder and 66.1 pounds salt, and was worth \$51.45. This comparison shows that if cane fodder is to be substituted for alfalfa hay in lamb-fattening rations it must be supplemented with some protein concentrate as cottonseed cake if best results from its usage are to be obtained.

**Whole Cane Fodder vs. Cut Cane Fodder.**—Many lamb feeders grind the roughage they feed in their fattening rations. This results in a greater utilization of the feed but increased costs. Grinding is not usually an economical practice except when the cost of the roughage is relatively high or when only a limited amount of roughage is available.

To compare the value of cut and whole cane fodder, Lot 13 was fed whole cane fodder. The rations fed to Lots 13 and 7 were the same with that exception. Greater gains were obtained in Lot 13. The average daily feed of cane was .27 pound greater for Lot 13 than for Lot 7. In feed per cwt. gain, less corn and less cottonseed cake were required by Lot 13 but the amount of cane and salt required was greater. The higher feed cost per cwt. gain for Lot 7 is due to the fact that cutting the cane made a \$2.00 per ton greater cost for this feed. Each ton of cut cane fodder replaced 2172.3 pounds whole cane fodder and .6 pound salt but required 21.0 pounds additional cottonseed cake and 69.6 pounds additional corn. Cut cane fodder costing \$7.50 had a replacement value of \$5.06. The cane used in this year's test was medium-to-fine stalked and grinding slightly decreased its value.

**Should Minerals Be Added to a Ground Corn-Alfalfa Ration?**—This year's test shows no advantage for minerals when added to a ground corn-alfalfa ration. Blood tests were taken of lambs in 4 of the 19 lots in the experiment at the beginning. These tests indicate a deficiency of mineral matter in the blood stream of the lambs when started on test. The addition of various minerals to the check ration reduced total gains made by the

lambs\* in 4 out of 6 lots and increased the feed cost per cwt. gain in 5 of the 6 ground corn-alfalfa hay-mineral lots. The corn-alfalfa hay ration provided enough calcium and phosphorus to meet the demands made by the lambs for calcium and phosphorus, and the addition of minerals did not improve the ration.

**Should Minerals Be Added to a Ground Corn-Cottonseed Cake-Cut Cane Fodder Ration?**—Of the 9 ground corn-cottonseed cake-cut cane fodder lots which were fed different minerals in addition to their ration, 8 showed slightly larger gains than the check lot, Lot 7, fed ground corn, cottonseed cake and cut cane fodder. The increased gains are not significant measured in terms of the length of the feed period, 131 days, and it is doubtful whether minerals are needed with this ration. However, feeder lambs originating in a range area where the soils are noticeably deficient in calcium or phosphorus or both, and fed on a ration low in mineral matter, would probably respond favorably to the addition of minerals.

**Value of Different Mineral Mixes.**—There was little difference in the value of the 2-1, 3-1, and 4-1 mineral mixtures which were fed Lots 11, 12 and 14 respectively. Mineral mixtures composed of 2, 3 or 4 parts calcium oxide to 1 part of phosphoric acid increased gains slightly when added to a ration of ground corn, cottonseed cake and cut cane fodder. The 5-1 mixture depressed gains and increased costs when added to the same ration. Blood analyses made at the end of the experiment to determine the calcium and phosphorus content showed that each had stored during the feeding period approximately the same amount of mineral matter. Lot 15, fed the same ration as the other three lots with the exception of receiving the 5-1 mix, made less gains and less economical gains. The analysis of blood of the lambs in this lot showed lower storage of calcium and phosphorus during the feeding period. Evidently the calcium and phosphorus fed in this lot were not in the proper proportions. Much more experimental work needs to be done before general recommendations regarding mineral feeding for lambs can be definitely given.

## Feeding for Stronger Calves

By JOHN M. EVVARD.

Too often the new born calves when they come in the spring are weak and underweight because of inadequate feeding of the mother cows during the winter season. Inadequate rations fed the cow often result in increased labor and much more trouble at the time of calving.

Down in the Southwest a cattleman named Lantow found that by simply adding calcium phosphate or bone meal to the salt box, about half and half, for cows on the open range he secured markedly better results at calving time. The calves came larger and stronger, the cows experienced much less difficulty at the time of parturition, and likewise the cows proved to be better milkers during the suckling period, with the happy result that the calves grew to be much heavier at weaning time.

Many cattlemen who carry their cows on an open range or on winter pastures find that the addition of a pound or so per cow daily of soybean oil meal or cake or cottonseed meal or cake, fed in the latter months of pregnancy helps out greatly in producing better calf crops. Both soybean oil meal and cottonseed meal happen to be rich in protein, energy units or fattening calories, and also provide a liberal supply of phosphorus and some extra calcium, these being the same two products that are provided so liberally by bone meal.

In the corn belt likewise soybean oil meal as well as cottonseed meal are often fed with great advantage to cows which are wintered on corn silage and non-leguminous roughages, all of these being low in the elements provided by a

good protein supplement such as cottonseed meal. Soybean oil meal in combination, or the latter alone, are also used to economic and nutritional advantage thruout the country, particularly in the northern, middle western and eastern United States.

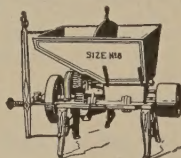
A happy combination of these three mentioned feeds blended with salt, bone phosphate, other essential minerals, and certain specific ingredients such as alfalfa meal, wheat bran, all sweetened with a little feeding molasses has proven to be a successful cow strengthening feed supplement, as judged by the results secured in added gains and improved health during the pregnancy period, stronger as well as heavier young with a minimum of delivery trouble at calving time, and better milk production combined with a more marked motherly disposition on the cows during the suckling days.

Those who have had difficulty in producing the right kind of calf crop in the springtime may do well, no matter where they are located, to pay more attention to the supplementation of the feeds used in the ration during the winter time with adequate additions of good proteins, plus acceptable minerals, emphasizing the best mineral combinations which include salt, a calcium and phosphorus carrier, and likewise materials which provide copper, iron and iodine in sufficient amounts. Surprising results of a remarkable character have been secured on many and many a farm or ranch simply by following out in an aggressive, intelligent way the suggestions herein made.

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## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

### Feeding Wheat to Livestock in 1934-35

By GILBERT GUSLER, statistician, Millers  
National Federation

Speaking very broadly, in the years before 1930-31, farmers fed about 60,000,000 bus. of wheat when corn was around 85 per cent of the price of wheat and 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 bus. in seasons when corn was only 50 to 55 per cent of the price of wheat.

In 1930-31, 1931-32 and 1932-33, wheat feeding was much higher than would have been expected based on the relationship which had prevailed between the corn-wheat price ratio and wheat feeding in earlier years. In 1931-32, for example, the corn-wheat price relationship was not much different from that in 1928-29, but 171,000,000 bus. were estimated to have been fed in 1931-32 compared with only 55,000,000 bus. in 1928-29.

In 1933-34, the relationship between corn and wheat prices was much the same as in 1932-33, but wheat feeding dropped from about 123,000,000 bus. in 1932-33 to 71,000,000 bus. in 1933-34, altho this was still somewhat larger than would have been expected from the relationships in earlier years.

There appears to be no obvious explanation of the fact that wheat feeding in recent years has been larger than the corn-wheat price ratio would suggest. It cannot be attributed to abnormally poor quality of the crops in this period. The active propaganda for wheat feeding in 1930-31, the premium for corn over wheat in that year, and the discouraging outlook for holding wheat for higher prices may have had something to do with it. Farmers may have been induced to depart rather widely from their usual habits and may have only gradually returned to them.

The latest farm prices are for Dec. 1, 1934,

when wheat was 87.1 cents a bushel and corn 78.6 cents, or 90 per cent of the price of wheat. Wheat has about the same or slightly higher feeding value per pound than corn. Corn weighs about 7 per cent less per bushel. Hence, the two grains would be on a feeding parity whenever corn is about 90 to 93 per cent of the price of wheat.

This year, the sheer scarcity of other grains in some areas seems likely to induce farmers to depart farther from their usual habits than the corn-wheat price ratio alone would suggest, although expectation that wheat feeding will approach that in 1931-32 does not yet appear justified.

The national price averages tend to obscure the local corn-wheat price ratios which may be extremely important in stimulating wheat feeding in some areas. On Dec. 1, corn was 15 to 25 per cent under wheat in the states east of the Mississippi River, and 10 to 15 per cent under in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Corn was about equal to or slightly higher than wheat in the southwestern corn belt and adjacent states.

Besides the relationship between prices of corn and wheat, the amount of wheat fed may be influenced by the profitableness of feeding livestock. For several months the relationship of prices of either corn or wheat to prices of meat animals and dairy and poultry products has been unfavorable for the feeder.

Taking these things into account, expectation that wheat feeding for the entire crop year will show about the same as or a little larger increase over last year than was shown by Murray's report for the first half, or, say, a total of 100,000,000 bus. for the 12 months, appears justified. If the corn-wheat price ratio becomes still more favorable for wheat feeding, and if ratios to prices of livestock and livestock products should become profitable, wheat feeding might run larger than this estimate.

### Feed Prices

The Cereal By-Products Co., on Jan. 17 quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, per ton, in car-load lots:

Mill Feeds		Ship-	Va.	
	Packed	ment	Chicago	Cities
Standard bran	.....100s	Quick	27.50	31.80
Standard bran	.....100s	Feb.	28.00	32.40
Pure bran	.....100s	Quick	28.50	32.90
Pure bran	.....100s	Feb.	29.00	33.40
Standard midds.	.....10's	Quick	28.25	32.65
Standard midds.	.....100s	Feb.	28.25	32.65
Rye midds.	.....100s	Prompt	26.50	30.90
Flour midds winter	.....100s	Immed.	28.75	33.15
Red dog	.....100s	Immed.	30.25	34.65
Concentrates				
37% O. P. linseed meal	100s	Immed.	45.00	49.80
34% O. P. linseed meal	100s	Immed.	44.50	49.30
30% Oil meal	.....100s	Immed.	39.50	44.30
44% Soybean oil meal	100s	Immed.	39.20	42.70
41% Cottonseed meal	.....100s	Immed.	39.25	.....
43% Cottonseed meal	.....100s	Immed.	41.25	.....
45% Peanut meal	.....100s	Immed.	38.25	.....
Alfalfa Meal				
Pevsee (Pecos 20% leaf)	100s	Immed.	35.50	40.20
Velvet (Pecos 17%)	.....100s	Immed.	33.50	38.30
Pecos sp. (choice fine)	.....100s	Immed.	30.50	31.40
No.1 med. alfalfa meal	100s	Immed.	28.50	33.40
No.2 med. alfalfa meal	100s	Immed.	28.00	31.40
Cereal Products				
Table grade oat products		Immed.	77.80	82.20
Feeding rolled oats	.....	Immed.	64.00	68.40
Rolled hulled barley	.....	Immed.	57.50	61.90
Fine ground fdg. oat meal	.....	Immed.	46.50	50.90
Reground oat feed	.....	Immed.	17.50	21.90
Unground oat hulls	.....sack	Immed.	18.50	22.90
Corn By-Products				
White hominy feed	.....100s	Immed.	32.50	36.90
Yellow hominy feed	.....100s	Immed.	33.00	37.40
Yellow corn feed meal	100s	Prompt	35.50	39.90
Miscellaneous				
Chick cracked corn	.....100s	Immed.	37.50	41.90
Cracked wheat	.....100s	Immed.	36.50	42.90
Malt sprouts std.	.....sack	Jan.	30.00	34.40
Dried brewers grains	sack	Prompt	29.50	34.30
Buckwheat re-cleaned	bulk	Prompt	\$1.47	.....
Dried buttermilk	.....100s	Prompt	\$4.10	.....
Dried skimmilk	.....100s	Prompt	\$4.00	.....
Blackstrap molasses	bulk	Spot Jan.	7c f.o.b.	.....

New Orleans

†January. \*February. ‡March. \$Per cwt.

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**Wagon Loads Received** has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Receiving and Stock Book** is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

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**Grain Shipping Ledger** for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$  inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

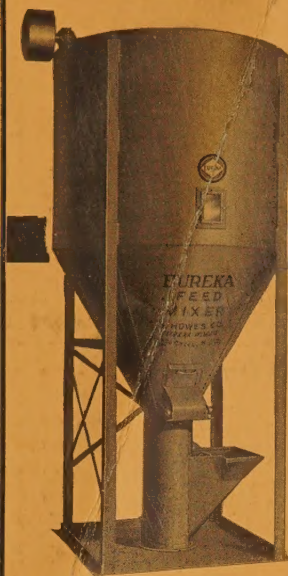
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